REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8482.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type. 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S S ASSYRIA, 1,494 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander HELSHAM, for the above Ports from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 6th May. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The *Assyria* is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

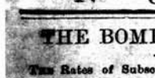
The Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 28th April, and on MONDAY, the 1st May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the *Assyria*.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander H. A. STREET, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876, at 4 P. M.

April.		April.
Leaves BOMBAY	15	Leaves Tuticorin	23
„ Ratnagherry	16	„ Colombo	24
„ Vingorla	16	„ Negapatam	27
„ Goa	16	„ Pondicherry	28
„ Carwar	16	„ Madras	30
„ Mangalore	18	„ Musulipatam	May 1
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	2
„ Tellicherry	20	„ Visagapatam	3
„ Calicut	20	„ Bimlipatam	3
„ Beypore	20	„ Gopalpore	4
„ Cochin	21	„ False Point	5
„ Alleppey	21	Arrives CALCUTTA	7

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers at the Hinkemeer or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

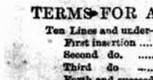
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aleheen, Padang and Moulmein, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week for the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADEL, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

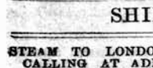
The S.S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st April 1876, at 4 P. M.

April.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	10
„ Muscat	28	„ Fao	12
„ Bunder Abbas	30	„ Bushire	12
	May	„ Bahrein	13
„ Linga	2	„ Linga	17
„ Bushire	6	„ Bunder Abbas	19
„ Fao	6	„ Jask	20
„ Mahomerah	6	„ Gwader	23
Arrives BUSREH	7	„ Kurrachee	26
		Arrives BOMBAY	29

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



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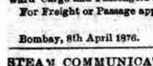
The S.S. AKOLA, 878 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. H. FRANKS, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 17th April 1876, at 2 P. M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. EUPHRATES, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. G. C. STEVENSON, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st April 1876, at 4 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, of *each month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	30	22	6	
Port Said	32	24	16	
Messina	50	34	16	
Naples	50	34	16	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	36	14-10	Without Wine.

Children under 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 20th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 2ND MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 29TH MAY,

BRANKSOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 28 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	April. 1876.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3083	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	F. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th—Southampton.
MASHOBRA	E. J. Baker	2631	450	15th—Sn s, &c.
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	2932	450	22nd—Southamptou.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 5 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 18th April 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. LOMBARDY, Captain E. M. GILLSON (3,722 Tons and 450 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M. Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 15th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th April 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

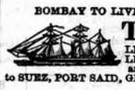
TO SAIL ABOUT MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register. 350 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

From		From	
Tons	H.P.	Glasgow.	Liverpool. Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar. 25th Mar. 17th May.
Also—			May.
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about 10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do. do. do. 10th July.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	do. do. do. 10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings, being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE FIRST CLASS S. S. JUAN, 1,452 TONS.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE above Steamer has splendid accommodation for 36 First Class Passengers

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines, which can be procured on board.

For further particulars and Plans of Cabins, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.
EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 8th April 1876.

"WILSON" LINE.

FALMOUTH AND HAVRE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons,

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY 15TH APRIL.

THE above Vessel will have dispatch on the date named. She has excellent accommodation amidships for First-Class Passengers only.

She carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and spirits which can be had on board :—

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 25th March 1876.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. PEARSON, Commander.

(To leave about 29th April.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch the last week of April, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500,

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th March 1876.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA

THE First Class S.S. PARSEE 1,574 Tons, will be despatched for CALCUTTA direct on or about the 20th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

	Tons.	H. P.	
JUPITER,	3,124,	400,	on 25th April 1876.
MINERVA,	3,124,	400,	on 10th May 1876.

A Passenger Steamer on 10th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Port Said	£45 0 ...	£35 0 ...	£18 0
To Syra	£47 0 ...	£36 10 ...	£18 2
To Venice	£54 0 ...	£34 0 ...	£12 5
To Ancona	£17 0 ...	£13 0 ...	£ 6 1s

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer STRATHLEVEN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th April 1876.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES*, of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,
Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours ..... from Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
SHIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED.
—Apply personally to the MANAGER of this Paper.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 15TH APRIL,
STAR COMPANY.
The performance will commence with the Screaming Farce,
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING
AND
LINDA DI CHAMOUNI,
Burlesque.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class ..... Rs. 2 : Second Class ..... Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.
N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.
PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.
THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 15TH APRIL.
For the first time an entirely new Opera, written specially for the Company, entitled :
SHIREEN & FARHAD.
To be followed by the Comedy of
CHHEL BATAO AND MOHINA RANI.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

S. S. XANTHO.

PASSENGERS are REQUESTED to EMBARK before 5 P.M. THIS DAY.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 15th April 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. TUSCANY, arrived from LIVERPOOL and GLASGOW, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Tuscany.

Bombay, 14th April 1876.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

A PROFESSOR in a High School in one of the healthiest Towns in Germany will be glad to undertake the TUITION of a few YOUNG LADS from 13 to 15 years of age.

A comfortable Home guaranteed and the greatest care bestowed in training up to a High Standard.

Satisfactory references can be given. For further particulars apply to

X. Y., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ONE HUNDRED PHOTOGRAPHS on the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY will shortly be published with descriptive letter press and general history of the undertaking.

For particulars apply to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
5, Church Lane, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY! PHOTOGRAPHY!

OUT-DOOR,
AT GREATLY REDUCED CHARGES.
BUNGALOWS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, TOMBS, &c. taken by the Proprietor of the late Bombay Photographic Company.
Address for further particulars to
THE PROPRIETOR,
Malabar Hotel, Bombay.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 22nd April 1876, at 3 P.M., for transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to 31st December 1875.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 13th April 1876.

PURE WATER.

TRAVELLERS should supply themselves with the "PATENT MOULDED CARBON FILTER," adapted for the pocket, which will effectually secure them from Cholera, Dysentery, Fever, and other diseases engendered drinking impure water.

Cash.	Credit.
3 8	4 0

A selection of Filters for domestic use always on hand.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED).

THERMOMETERS OF GUARANTEED ACCURACY.

Polished Boxwood, 8 to 12 inch	Rs. 1 8	to Rs. 6 8
Japanned Tin, 8 to 14 inch	„ 2 8	to „ 3 4
Ivory, Pocket, in Morocco Cases		„ 5 0
Pedestal, with Glass Shade, 6 to 8 inch	„ 8 0	to „ 10 0

SELF REGISTERING.

MAX. and MIN. in one Instrument.

Boxwood Scale in Metal Frame	Rs. 8	0
Porcelain do. do.	„ 20	0
MAX. and MIN. in separate Instruments, Boxwood in Mahogany case, Alpine Club pattern	Rs. 20	0
Do. Morocco do. neat pocket size	„ 20	0
Porcelain and Bronze in Mahogany case, Livingston's Pattern	„ 34	0
Minimum on Oak or Boxwood	Rs. 4 and	„ 6 0
Maximum do. do.	„ 7 and	„ 9 0

ALSO,

Wet and Dry Bulb and various other Thermometers for scientific purposes.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
THE BALTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	R. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a BUGGY in good repairs, with Fast-trotting GREY ARAB. Apply to "F. M. H.," care of this Paper.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT & Co.'s Auction Sale Rooms TO-DAY a fine NEWFOUNDLAND RETRIEVER.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, at Sawuntwari, a PERSIAN MOONSHI. Salary Rs. 15 per mensem. Apply to "J.," Post Office, Sawuntwari.

BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB.—There will be a MATCH TO-DAY, commencing 10-30 sharp. Players are requested to meet on the General Parade Ground.

A BARGAIN—A D. B. C. F. B. L. GUN in case complete (new), and a CALLISHER and TERRY RIFLE (nearly new). Both for Rs 250 cash. Separately Rs. 175 and 75. On view at this Office.

MALABAR HILL.

TO BE LET, for six months, from May to November, a large, well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Apply to "A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

EXCESS of grief, so Falstaff says,
Blows folks up like a bladder,
So come up to the CLARENDON,
You'll go back all the gladder.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

PER S. S. TRINACRIA.

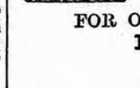
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

AGENCY IN POONA : A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA : 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.

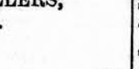
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a SERIES of PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and VIEWS taken in connection with the ROYAL TOUR IN INDIA and by desire of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. Price List on application.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.



BADHAM & COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT,



FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16 8	Travelling Caps	3 8	Gents' Dressing Cases	11 8
Overland Suits	25 0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps	6-8 to 8 8	Bolted Linen Bags, all sizes	11 4
Warm Suits	30 0	Travelling Hats	3-8 to 4 8	Pocket Filters	5 to 6 0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm	3-8 to 12 8	Cash Bags	2 12
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20 0	English Feather do.	9 8	Courier do	6 12
Pyjamas	3 0	Sheets, per pair	4-8 to 12 8	Money Belts	2-8 to 6 8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5 8	Pillow Cases, each	1-4 to 2 8	Sovereign Boxes	3 to 4 8
White do.	4 8	Blankets	each 10 8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to 23	8
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4 8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds	10 to 15 0	Air Pillows	5 0
English Cambric do.	4 0	Rezais or Quilts	5 8	Travelling do	1 8
Best Shrunk Flan el do.	6 8	Waterproof Long Shawls	From 22 0	English Feather do.	7 8
Silk and Wool do.	8 8	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23 0	Do. Horse Hair do	7 8
Spun Silk do.	11 0	Solid Leather do	4 1 0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	32 8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to 6 0	Silk Serpentine do	12 8	Cork Mattresses	12 8
Bathing Drawers	2 0	Best Leather do	4 1 0	Cotton do	10 8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to 8 0	Extra Large do	24 0	Rug Straps	1-8 to 2 8
Silk Suspenders	12 0	Gladstone Bags	35 0	Waterproof Cotton Sheeting	10 0
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Ladies' Hand Bags	7 8	6-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6 0
Warm do.	15 8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11 4	42-Inch White Waterproof	4 8
Silk Suspenders	12 0	Gents' Bags, fitted complete	72 0	Mosquito Nets, 3-8 to 5 1	
Gents' Cotton Socks, doz.	8 8	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58 8	Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Warm do.	15 8			Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Ladies' Under Vests	4-8 to 6 8			Brier Root Pipes, in Cases	3 to 5 0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	13 8			Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Ladies' Heather Mixture Hose	9 8			Champagne Taps	8 8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz.	6-8 to 12 8			Pocket Knives	2 8
Heather Mixture do	6-8 to 12 8			Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from	6 to 10 0			Shaving Stick	1 0
				Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to 4 0
				Gents' Canvas Shoes	2 12
				Gents' Slippers	2 8
				Ladies' Shoes	2 12
				China Bath Slippers	1 0

	Rs. a.
Filters for Travellers covered Wicker, from	11 4
Pocket Filters	2 12
Air Tight Uniform cases	23 0
Sponge Bags	1 5
Sponges	3 8
Soap Boxes	1 8
Smelling Salts, per bottle	2 8
Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2 0
Tooth Brush Guards	0 10
Do. Brushes	0 10
Nail Do.	0 12
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9 8 to 12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3 8
Do. Strops	3-8 to 5 1
Nail Scissors	1-8 to 1 12
Brier Root Pipes, in Cases	3 to 5 0
Tobacco Pouches	1 8
Champagne Taps	8 8
Pocket Knives	2 8
Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0 12
Shaving Stick	1 0
Lloyd's Pocket	1 8
Oriental Tooth Paste	1 8
Pearpoint Fleuline	1 8
Overland Chairs, best Beach	6 to 12 8
Luggage Labels, per doz.	3 8

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

Pall Pall, Strand, Haymarket (Stand-up).	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford (Stand-up, Turned Corner)	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End (Turned Down)	6 0	7 0
The West-End (Made with neat Cambric) / The Dux (Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts)	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

REAL MERINO SOCKS,
Soft and Shrinkless.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pain Mixtures	Dozen 15 8	17 8
Dark or Fawn	do. 17 8	19 0
Drab Fancy Stripes	do. 17 8	19 8
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	do. 18 8	21 8
Super Fine, a Special Article	do. 21 0	23 8
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	do. 24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool	do. 21 0	23 8
Black Silk Socks	per pair 7 8	8 8
Black Silk Hose	do. 11 8	13 8
Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article	do. 4 12	5 12

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz. 9 8	10 8
Super Brown Cotton	do. 11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	do. 14 8	16 0
Extra Super Colours or Fancy Stripes	do. 16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	do. 18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	do. 25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure	do. 28 0	32 0

GENT'S DRAWERS AND PANTS,

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants	26 0	29 0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance	36 0	42 0
Super Summer Merino fitted with Belt Bands, Double Wove Seats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31 0	37 0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton, per pair	2 0	2 4

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for 14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	do. 19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured for Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the best Merino Shrinkless	do. 25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance	do. 31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk; the most comfortable and durable Under Vest made	do. 35 0	40 0

...NTELLIGENCE

...ENING, 14TH APRIL 1876.

...re and at home are closed

...AND STOCK LIST.

...NKS.

		Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	p.ct	Agra Bank	98
all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
all	5 p.ct	Bank of Bombay New	703‡
all	5 do.	Bank of Madras	1,300
all	5 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	300
all	6 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	195
all	12 do.	National Bank of India	168
all		Oriental Bank	495

...ING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...,300	all	50 p.ct	Alexandra Spinning	1,100
2,500	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,540
2,000	all	...	Bhownugur M. & P. Co.	1,350
1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,075
450	150	100	Bro...h Mills	160
200	1,000	750	... Colaba Spinning	700
200	1,000	all	100p.ct Dharamsey Spinning	945
750	1,250	all	50p.c Fleming S. W. Co.	925
2,400	1,000	all	20p.c Great Eastern	...
2,000	800	all	... Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	...
900	1,000	all	60p.c Hindustan S...	...
2800	1,000	all	60p.c Sewree Bu...	...
...	600	...	S...	...
800	1,250	all	Nil	...
...	500	...	...	...
2,500	1,000	...	...	200
1,000	1,000	...	...	...
6,000	...	...	...	...

...	...	...	...	...	...Cotton Press Co..	1,450
...	...	...	...	...	...ger Co. Kurrachee...	790
...	...	...	...	...	Albert Ginning Co	650
...	...	...	...	...	Alfred Mills Co	3,100
...	1,000	425	p.c	...	Apollo Press Co	3,150
...	100	all	60	...	Bellary	715
...	100	all	65	pa	Bezar Company (New)	510
1,000	350	all	45	pa	Indian Press Co.	385
600	250	all	60	p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	90
600	1,000	all	75	pa	Carnac Co	9.0
200	250	all	...	...	Cocomada Press Co	15
800	1,250	all	700	pa	Colaba Press Co	3,150
250	500	all	Nil	...	Dho...ker. P. & G. Co.	300
800	1,000	all	140	pa	East India Press Co	850
150	2,500	all	Rs.300	...	Fort Press Co	1,500
800	2,000	2,000	15	pa	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100	pa	French Press Co	425
2,400	...	1,400	100	pa	Imperial Press Co	410
1,200	400	250	45	pa	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co	365
600	2,000	5,000	...	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld	1,125
150	...	1,500	350	pa	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100	pa	Ramoon's Press Co	660
600	500	750	45	pa	Scinde Press Co	420
100	1,000	750	...	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12	p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
800	1,000	...	125	pa*	Volkart's United Press Co	875

* For share, for the year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 8th April, 1876.

	Open 1,783 Miles.	Rs.	a.	P.
Coaching		1 00,168	0	0
Merchandize		5,37,811	0	0
Telegraph		1 047	0	0
Bartha Trains		350	0	0
	Total Rs.	6,39,376	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,378¾ miles	Total Rs.	5,39,437	15	5
Increase Rs.		99,938	0	7

...G INTELLIGENCE

...Steamer 738 tons, Captain E. Jones, ...Bombay, at 10 a.m. ...

...Steamer Captain G. Hain, sailed ...Port Said, via the Suez Canal, ...

...Co's s.s. ARABIA, 763 tons, ...Captain ..., arrived in harbour on the 12th (March 18th), via the Suez Canal and the general cargo.

...Steamer, 2,933 tons, Captain ..., arrived in harbour on the 12th (March 18th), calling at Port ...den via the Suez Canal, with ...s, Hardwood and seventy pilgrims ...

...Coasting S. Steamer, Captain J. Sukar, arrived ...Mormugoa from Coast and Cutch ...ay. She sailed the same day ...general cargo and two hundred ...

...Steamer, FORMIDEL, 540 tons, Captain ..., cleared yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee.—Major LeMessurier, and servant, and Lieut Bleat. For different ports.—Twenty four deck passengers.

THE S.S. ODESSA, 1,304 tons, Captain A. Wald, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Odessa (March 14th), calling at Constantinople, Port Said, Suez, Jeddah, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and ninety-two deck passengers. During the voyage two passengers died.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. E. Gammond, arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and ninety-one deck passengers. She sailed the same day for same ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla.—Mr. Bapoo Yesheram, and twenty deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers by the s. s. Xantho to sail 15 h April:—Captain and Mrs. Parker, 3 children and ayah, Dr. Hefferman, Major and Mrs. A. C. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Dr. J. Ferguson, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Barry, Mrs. J. Muler and infant, Colonel J. LeMessurier, Captain W. H. Wright, Major C. A. Yonge, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Large, Mr. J. Widdie, Mrs. and Miss Cousens and Mr. A. Whale.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
12	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Southampton. Mar 16.
13	Odessa (s)	Wald	Odessa, Mar 13.
	Jorun (s)	Baker	Madras, Apr 4.
	Pehlwan (s)	Mammon	Goa, Apr 11.
	Jupiter (s)	Calico	Trieste, Mar 15.
	Akola (s)	Frank's	Kurrachee, Apr 10.
	Issaney (s)	Harbord	Glasgow, Mar 5.
14	Soudicia (s)	Smith	North Shields, Mar 4.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
13	Carolin	Wilson	Colombo & Tuticorin
	Romulus (s)	Haig	Port Said.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Co ast and Goa.
	Jorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch
14	Com...lia (s)	Sharp	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Arrabella	Jones	Boston.

The Steamer Arabia, Rolla, to Genoa, &c., obtained her port clearance on the 13th instant.

The following vessels were entered out for loading on the 13th instant —

Steamer Jupiter, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Cormopolitan, to Marseilles.
Steamer Zambisi, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Odessa, to Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

April. 9 Africa (s)..... Hutche...on ...Bombay, Mar 18.

DEPARTURES.

April. 9 Monte Moro (s)..... ....
Coryia (s)..... ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April. 11 Khedive (s)..... ..... Suez, Aden, and Galle.
Socotra (s)..... ..... Calcutta and N. Ports.

DEPARTURE.

April. 11 Mirzapore (s)..... ..... Galle, Aden, and Suez.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th April 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·764
Temperature of the Air	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·1
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	..... ·762
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	..... 87·8
Minimum do. do	..... 78·8
General Direction of wind	....SSW, S, SSW, S, SW, WSW, W, WSW, SW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	 284

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 10.

Sim, Capt, Mad R E, on furlough, from Chekra's.

APRIL 11.

Thorp, Lieut Col, Bombay 21st Regt N I, to join, to ——.

APRIL 12.

Sim', Lieut, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, from England.
Bavenshaw, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 72nd Regt, to join, from England.
Langton, Lieut, Bengal 72nd Highlanders, to rejoin, from England.
McCarthy, Surg, Madras 31st R gt N I, to join, from England.
Fanshawe, Lieut, Bengal R A, to join, from England.
Tippinge, Lieut, Bengal 1st Royal Scots, from sick leave, from England.
Paiston, Capt, Bengal 5th Fusiliers, to join, from ...d.

APRIL 13.

Wright, Capt, Bombay R A, on leave, from Poo...

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 13.

Carnegy, Col, Bombay 21st Regt N I, on leave.
Reid, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, to ...

BOMBAY GOVERNMEN...

BY THE HONOURABLE THE GOVER...
(*Bombay Government Gazette*)

MILITARY DEPAR...

Lt F H Forjett, Staff Corps, H W... fur ough to Europe for eight on m... under Rule 9, No. 1, o the Furlo...

Major F J T Ro...s, Staff Corps... allowed furlough to Europe for... d-parture in June next, under... lations of 1868.

Capt J T Cummins, Madras... ceed to Europe, on medical... Regs of 1868, in antic pation... granted to him by the Gov...

Surg Major C A Burn, M... ed to proceed to Europe... Furlough Regs of 1868, ... will be granted to him... dency.

Lt E W Chalmers, Bo... to proceed to Europe, on medical... 1868, in anticipation of... him by the Governme...

Capt G H Candy, Fu... No 1 Company N Arty and Guzz... lowed furlough to Europe for two... Rule, under Rule 9 of the Furlough...

Cond... ...is allowed furlough ... certificate, under the ...

...Ben Cavy, is allowed to ...ts, under the Furlough ...gh which will be granted ...idency.

...onometrical Survey of ...e year, under Rule 9 ...

...llowed furlough to ...ificate, under the ...

...t N Lt. is allow... ...on medical certificate ...ions of 1868.

...tioned Officers permitted to ... course of instruction in India being ... public expense from one station to ... of being attached to other arms of the ... own, and in returning to join their own station.

...ers, Unattached, Bombay Army, is allowed leave in ...one year, on m dical certificate, under the Furlough ...lations of 1857.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Major R W Harris, Staff Corps, Major R S Anderson, Staff Corps, Major E P Gambier R E, Captain H S Tandy, Staff Corps, Colonel C O Mai...s, Staff Corps, an i Lieutenant-Colonel G Nicholetts, Staff Corps.

Consequent on the depar...ure to England, on furlough, of Lt-Col A Phelps, Act Ass t Commy Genl, Second Class, the following promotions in the Commissariat Dept are ordered, to have effect from 30th ult:—

Major R S Ostrehan, Depty Asst Commissary Gen, First Class, to be Actg Asst Commissary Gen Second Class.

Major J S D Bolton, Acting Depy Asst Commissary Genl, Second Class, to be Acting Depy Asst Commissary Gen, First Class.

Capt E S Wa...ott, Sub-Asst Commissary General, First Class, to be Acting Depty Asst Commissary Genl, Second Class.

Lt G C Dobbs, Act Sub Asst Commissary Genl, Second Class, to be Actg Sub-Asst Commissary Genl, First Class.

Brev-Genl H W Schneider, C B, Comdg at Aden, is allowed fur ough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G G O No 597 of 1861

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years servic to be Lt-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—

Staff Corps—Major Horac Searle Anderson, 8th April 1876.

The services of Lt H S A Fuller, H M's 12th Regt N I, having been placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Commissariat Department, he is directed to join that Department.

The services of Lt G B E Radcliffe, Staff Corps, having been placed at the disposal of Govt for employment in the Commissariat Department, he is directed to join that Department.

Major E W Trevor, Staff Corps, Depy Collr and Ma...s, Shikarpur, is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, under Rule of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned:—

Capt H W Warner, Comdg Indian Govt Steam Vessel "Dalhousie," performed the duties of Store Acct of that vessel from 1st July to 30th Sept 1875, there being no other officer available.

Mr George Peck, Actg First O...cer, Indian Govt Steam Vessel "Dalhousie," held the appointment of Commander of that vessel, substantive *pro tem*, from the 19th to the 31st March 1876, both days inclu...ive, vice Capt Powell, transferred.

Mr Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia Master Builder and Surveyor to the Port, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three mo ths.

Mr Ru tomjee Ardaseer, Asst Master Builder, will act as Master Build...r and Surveyor to the Port during Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy's abse ce.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governer in Cou cil is pleased to appoi...t Major G. R. Goodfellow, Staff Corps, to act as political Resident at Aden, during the absence of Major-Genl J W Schneider C B, on leave.

Major J W Wa...son and Mr E H Percival respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Joint Administrator of the Nimbaheyra Pergunnah on the 31st ultimo.

Lt W B Ga...ratte, Assistant to the Second in Command of the Kolhapur Infantry, as Cognate Asst to the Political Agent, Kattiawar, and Bushire, Mesopotamia, Persia, has been allowed two months' privilege leave of absence.

Lt Farrer has left himself at the above leave on the 1st inst, before ...fice hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honorable Mr Justice West, Judge of Her Majesty's ... is allowed furlough for eight ... Second Mayoralty ... ordance with the ... Code, Second Edition.

Mr Reichenbacher, Extra Deputy, Master and Clerk of the Sub-Judge's Court of Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Clerk of the Crown, during the absence on furlough of Mr Ellis, or until the current duties of that Court from 8th to 31st March 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

Mr Vassudeo Govind Kirkire, Clerk of the Sub-Judge's Court of the Second Class at Gadag, was in charge of the current duties of that Court from 15th to 20th Feb 1876, both days inclusive, in addition to his own duties.

The leave of absence, on medical certificate, granted for 15 months to Capt W P Walker, Supdt of the House of Correction and Superintendent of Northshire, in Govt Notification published at page 172 of the *Bombay Government Gazette* dated the 26th Feb 1875, has been extended by the Secy of State for India for 12 months.

The Hon the Governor in Council is pleased under Act X. of 1872, to invest Mr R A Bulwer, Mag of the First Class in the District of Dharwar, with the power to hear appeals from the decisions of Mags of the Second and Third Classes in the talukas which are placed in his revenue charge (Sec 66)

Mr R H Vincent to act as District Supt of Police in the Shikarpur District during the absence of Mr. Vincent, or until further orders.

Mr C McIver to be District Supt of Police in the Sholapur District.

Mr H Kennedy to be District Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals District, but to continue to act as District Supt of Police in the Kaira District until further orders.

Mr Frank B Yates to act as Asst District Supt of Police in the Panch Mahal District during the absence of Lt Dickson, or until further orders.

C J Dickson to be Asst District Supt of Police in the Panch Mahals District, vice Mr Kennedy, but to continue to act as District Supt of Police in the Sholapore District until further orders.

Mr C E Coles to act as First Asst District Supdt of Police in the Khandesh District until further orders.

Mr Herbert G Gell to act as Second Asst District Supdt of Police in the Khandesh District until further orders

H E the Gov in Council is pleased under Sec 27 of Act X of 1872, to invest Mr I Dr...ry, Mag of the First Class in the District of Dharwar, with the power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec 22 of the said Act.

Mr W Foxton to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kurrachee.

Mr G C Whitworth, Acting Under Secy to Govt, Judicial Depart, is appointed a member of the Central Committee for Departmental and Vernacular Examinations.

Mr W H Havelock, Revenue and Police Comr, Southern Division, having returned to the Presidency on the 3rd inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough for seventeen months, granted him from 9th Nov 1874, is cancelled, and he is allowed subsidiary leave for forty-seven days.

Major F J T Ross, First Class Depy Collr in Sind, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days from 4th May next.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr C H Jopp to be Supernumerary Asst Collr of Sattara and to act as Second Asst Collr of Sattara until further orders.

Mr J A Baines to be Supernumerary Asst Collr of Nassick.

Mr G Druitt to be Supernumerary Asst Collr of Ahmednuggur until further orders.

The following gentlemen passed their Examinations on the 11th April 1876, in the Vernacular languages specified opposite their names:—

Mr. E McCallum, CS, in Canarese, Mr C B Winchester CS, in Marathi, and Mr T B Fry, District Forest Officer, Panch Mahals, in Gujerathi.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Col J. D'A Dunsterville to be Collr and Mags of the district of Hyderabad.

Col R R Wallace to be Collr and Mags of the district of Shikarpur.

Mr W Tyndall to be First Class Depy Collr in Sind.

Capt A H Mayhew to be Second Class Depy Collr in Sind.

Mr H V S Fitzgerald to be Third Class Depy Collr in Sind.

Mr G Macleod to be Supernumerary Depy Collr in Sind.

Mr R Gile, MA, to be Third Class Depy Collr in Sind in the place of Mr J M Gra...es, deceased.

Mr R G aves to be Supernumerary Depy Collr in Sind on probation for one year.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst Surg Kalkhusrn Burjorji Cooper is appointed to the Medical charge of the "Prince of Wales" Charitable ispensary at Ge...

Surg Adams perform d the duties of the Civil Surg Kotri, from 11th Jany to 14th March 1876, both days inclusive, during Surg Keelan's absence on sick leave.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State as specified opposite their names:—

Mr E H Hearn, Second Grade Asst Supdt. Revenue Survey and Assessment, Ratnagiri, ten months' furlough.

Mr W M Grant, Asst Supdt, Poona and Nasik Rev Survey, for one month, on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Mr J D Ferguson and Mr W Gle...ke respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Ex Eng for Irrigation, Guzerat, on 1st April 1876, before noon.

H E the Gov...in C...ncil is pleased to make the following temporary promotions, with effect from the 1st April 1876 in succession to Mr J D Ferguson, Ex Engr, Third Grade, who has obtained furlough to Europe:—

Mr F W Stevens to be Ex Engr, Third Grade, Mr J G Single to be Ex Engr, Fourth Grade, and Mr Lalloobhai Keshowlal to be Asst Engr, First Grade.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov...in Council ...as been pleased to re-appoint the Hon Mr James Gibbs to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay.

Dr F Kielhorn and Mr R G Oxenham respectively delivered over and receiv d charge of the office of the Principal of the Deccan Coll...ge on the 1st inst before office hours.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 12th April 1876.

Army Head Quarters will be established at Mahableshwar on the 17th inst

Only emergent correspondence to be addressed to Mahableshwar.

Under instructions from the Secy of State for India, Col R M Westropp is removed from the Command of the Poona Horse.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars —Lieut R G Dickson, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

19th Hussars.—Veterinary Surg F Garratt, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

...th Foot (1st Battalion).—Surg Major G Aitchinleck, to England, per Troopsh p, from date of embarkation, to appear a medical board.

9th Foot (2nd Battalion).—Capt R B Huxham, to England, per Tr opship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Foot (2nd Battalion—Major E. Manron, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board. Fit for duty with Troops.

38th Foot—Capt W Watson, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

44th Foot—Lieut G H Powell to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation to appear before a medical board.

45th Foot—Lieut R M Mayrock and Quartermaster J Knox, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

51st Foot—Major W Clements, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board

55th Foot—Lieut S L S Charlton, to England, via Suez Canal, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board

63th Foot—Lieut Col C Blewitt, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

...th Foot—Major H Lork and Capt P Justice, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board Fit for duty with Troops.

Surg Major W H Pollard, to Bombay, from date of departures for thirty days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

General List—Capt J Madden, 1st Wing Subaltern, 16th N I, to remain at the Neilcherries, from 1st to 30th April 1876, in extension on Medical certificate.

Army Medical Dept.—Surg-Major W. B Wallis and R O Hayden, to England, per Troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

TRANACK—April 7th, at Kurrachee, the wife of F. D. Str...nack, of a daught r.

WEST—April 10th, at Sanglee, the wife of Major E. W. West, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BERESFORD—April 4th, at Shillong, Khasia Hills, the wife of Captain G. W. Beresford, 43rd Assam Light Infantry, of a daughter.

MACKINTOSH—April 8th, at Naini Tal, the wife of J. S. Mackintosh, C. S., of a daughter.

QUIN—April 10th, at Calpi, the wife of Captain Quin, Assistant Commissioner, of a daughter.

DEATH.

SHERMAN—April 4th, at Durbhunga, Henry Richard Doyly Sherman, son of the late Thomas Sherman, Esq., late of Jeetwarpore, Tirhoot, aged 40 years, 8 months, and 9 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

By a graceful deviation from the usual course of the ceremony of installation, Lord Lytton has announced his accession to the high office of Viceroy and Governor General of India in a speech which ought to remove the impression that he will be slow to vindicate the independence and dignity of his new position. But attentive readers of the interesting debate in the House of Lords on the relations of the Secretary of State and the Viceroy must already have been convinced that the danger which was supposed to exist of fatal encroachments being made by Lord Salisbury on the Viceregal authority was to a great extent imaginary. The question of style apart—and style is an affair of temperament and literary culture, Lord Salisbury's being the mirror of his own frank, fearless, and impetuous disposition and of an intellect too keen to be patient of clumsy circumlocutions—there was nothing really objectionable in the despatch of November last except the hasty order given to Lord Northbrook to provide for the abolition of the cotton duties "within a fixed period of "years." Lord Lawrence distinctly stated in the House of Lords that had he, as Governor General, received such an order, he would have refused to obey it; and there can be no doubt that, if the Secretary of State could count upon the instant obedience of the Government of India to mandates depriving it of the control of its own finances, the Viceroy would become, in the words of the Duke of Argyll, "the mere "supple instrument, the mere echo and duplicate of the Secretary of State of the day." But Lord Salisbury himself is plainly sensible of the mistake he made in letting his resentment against Lord Northbrook betray him into claiming a power inconsistent with the maintenance of a real Government of India in India. In his speech in the House of Lords he insisted on the importance of the qualifying clause in his despatch regarding the paramount importance of "guarding the Indian Treasury from financial embarrassments," and, conceding the point that to the Government of India must belong the right to say when it can afford to do without the revenue yielded by certain duties, he very fairly contended that Government ought to consider and discuss a unanimous recommendation of the Council of India "first at the "earliest opportunity consistent with the state "of their finances those duties should be swept "away." No one, we apprehend, will dispute the soundness and wholesomeness of the doctrine that the real secret of the successful Government of India may be found in the practice of constant and abundant communication between the Viceroy and the "Secretary of State," and Lord Lytton does not compromise his dignity in the slightest degree when, expressing the same idea in different words, he says that on his part he shall always be "ready to welcome the timely and "constitutional co-operation of the Home Government." The position taken up by Lord Northbrook was, in fact, absolutely indefensible. In 1874 he had received without protest a despatch from the Secretary of State directing that, except in unimportant or urgent cases, information should be sent home of any Bills the Government of India intended to introduce. It can not be said that there was any urgent necessity for passing the new Tariff Act in the middle of a financial year; and, as Lord Northbrook knew well what was the financial policy of the Home Government, mere courtesy, even if he had had no positive instructions, should have made him communicate to them confidentially what changes he intended to make, unless he was bent on quarrelling with the Secretary of State; but what did he do? Lord Salisbury describes in clear and telling language the course that was actually taken:—

Parliament has thought fit to entrust the legislation of India to the Government of India, joined to certain additional members, who are selected for that purpose, and it is provided that half of these must be non-official, the clear intention of Parliament being that the Government of India should have a large amount of non-official assistance and advice in dealing with questions in reference to which they could not be expected to have had experience themselves. Of course these men live in Calcutta. Simla is a mere excursion ground—a shooting lodge of the Government of India. I mean to say it is not a recognized home of Government. We have never recognized Simla other than as merely a residence of the Governor-General of India—a small place, lofty and inaccessible. It is two long days' journey from Calcutta. If not actually foreign territory, it is surrounded by foreign territory. Well, the Budget statement had been made at Calcutta; and when it had been published the Government went to Simla. We had no idea that any intention to remove taxation or to revise the tariff was at hand. My noble friend was on the eve of making his statement to Parliament as to the Budget arrangements as they existed. We had conveyed no orders to the Government of India on the subject of taxes, because we trusted to the instruction that all legislation which was non-urgent and important should be communicated to us. Well, early in August, without the slightest intimation, public or to us or to the people of India, that such a thing was in contemplation, the Legislative Council was assembled, all the non-official members being naturally absent, the Standing Orders were suspended, and on the same day the new tariff was read a first, a second, and a third time, and passed into law. (Hear.) Now, the noble viscount has been pleased to condemn the language in which I spoke of that Act; but is it possible to conceive anything more unseemly, or more calculated to bring the Government of India into contempt? (Hear, hear.) Is it possible to conceive anything more likely to cause a general distrust of the legislation which takes place? (Hear, hear.)

Nobody can approve of Lord Northbrook's conduct in the matter who does not think that the Government of India should be absolutely uncontrolled in its legislative action; and, in our opinion, the removal of the check the Secretary of State can now apply would be a great misfortune for this country. It is true that to the non-official world of Anglo-Indians and natives the quarrel between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy is merely a fight between King Stork and King Log; whichever wins, their duty remains the same, to pay their taxes and say nothing. But on the whole their fate would be less intolerable if they were governed by telegraph from England than if they were placed entirely at the mercy of a Council of Indian officials quartered in the Simla "shooting lodge." Whatever an English Minister does is exposed at once to the fierce light of publicity, and subjected to the ordeal of free and enlightened criticism both within and outside the walls of Parliament; and the tolerant and liberal spirit of the English nation is a guarantee against the possibility of any serious abuse of his power by a Secretary of State for India. In the recent dispute Lord Salisbury was no sooner suspected of having aimed at a dictatorship in order to gratify the wishes of Manchester than a thousand sharp-eyed adversaries pounced upon him and forced him to fight for his life. It is impossible not to admire the energy and complete success of his defence, or to help feeling confidence in the good faith of a Minister who is straightforward and self-reliant with both friends and enemies and does not flatter himself that he will gain credit for being a great statesman by a policy of secrecy and "surprises." Now consider, on the other hand, what would have been our lot to-day if Lord Northbrook had been the autocrat he wished to be. Lord Lytton appears to be a man of more generous sympathies, and his significant remark about the tendency of modern civilization to keep any one nation from being coming isolated and from supposing she can suffice unto herself shows that he can appreciate the unity of purpose which must control all the varieties of race and opinions in the British Empire, and that he can be trusted not to legislate for this country as if India were to remain eternally subject to a dynasty of clerks. The Indian Civil Service has produced a few statesmen, but as a rule it supplies the country—at least in the class of men who usually rise to high positions in the service—only with meritorious clerks, distinguished by a great capacity for misdirected labour and by an intolerance which is the natural result of a career passed out of the reach of the healthful influences of English public life. In Lord Northbrook the bureaucrats of the Civil Service found a kindred spirit, for the late Viceroy was a clerk by instinct; and recent Indian legislation has therefore been marked by that absolute and insolent disdain of public opinion which the Ministers of despotic Sovereigns, who are generally statesmen, dare not show, but which the ordinary bureaucrat, the official prig, prides himself on displaying to the world. A Legislative Council which could summarily pass the Tariff Act of 1875 and the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill would, if it had the power shut up every printing press in the country, and establish in India a tyranny of the most degrading kind. We do not, therefore, desire the abolition of the power of control now held by the Secretary of State. We cling to the hope that in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy may yet be found the germ of an Assembly in which the public opinion of India may be represented, and for this reason we are anxious that the independent authority of the Government of India should not be encroached upon. But it is not to Indian officials that we can look for any enlargement of the rights and liberties of the English and native subjects of those Civil Servants of Her Imperial Majesty who are chosen to rule this country. For a long time to come it will continue to be the case, as it has been in the past, that every office of emolument and honour in India will be appropriated by the servants of the Crown, that every possible discouragement will be given to private citizens to take an interest in public affairs or care for anything but making money and seeking, if they are Englishmen, some other country to live in, and that, where the people are mocked with the pretence of self-government in local affairs, some Covenanted Mogul will be appointed to supervise them after the fashion of a greedy and unscrupulous task-master, and, while complacently eating up all the corn, to damn them for their want of public spirit in not contentedly chewing the husks. This is, in plain language, a description of the present system of Indian administration; and till the so-called representative institutions of the country are so reformed as to become realities instead of shams, we may be thankful that an appeal lies to the Secretary of State against the decrees of the Government of India.

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society on Saturday last, Dr. C. Marchesetti read a paper describing an interesting discovery he had lately made in Western India—*viz.*, a petrified forest of several miles extent which he had found at a distance of about eighteen miles from Goa and near to a village called Cotsandem, partly on the side of a hill adjoining Mr. H. B. Major's plantations and partly along the borders of a river which runs by its base. The geological formation at that part is granitic, covered here and there with thick layers of laterite and trappite. The stems of the trees lie immediately near the ground imbedded in laterite and covered in places by thin layers of recent formation. The organic substance of the trees is entirely transformed into silicate, but the fibres are well preserved, so that it is seen. A great portion of the trunks belong to the *Monocotyledones*, but a smaller number to the *Coniferæ*. Many of the petrified trunks of trees bear evident traces of the instruments used for cutting them down. Some of the larger have incisions more or less deep on their sides, and some of the smaller present a clean cut surface at their extremities, produced evidently by sharp cutting instruments. Dr. Marchesetti was fortunate enough to find, too, a wedge-shape piece of petrified wood which had been cut out of the side of a small tree. The instruments used to make such deep cuts as were found must have been of metal, and the blows made with considerable skill. It is necessary also to suppose that the wood must have been of a soft description. The inhabitants of the Coorg Hills now as a feat of strength and dexterity are in the habit of cutting large plantain stems in two with a single blow of their singular shaped long knives, and one can imagine that some of these cuts on the petrified trees were made in a similar manner. Dr. Marchesetti cannot determine the age of this fossil forest, but points out that there can be no doubt of its great antiquity, considering the complete petrification of the wood and that it is overlaid in some places with strata of trappite and laterite. Trappite being a volcanic product it must have been deposited here whilst volcanic action was still active in this region, and we know that it is a very long period since there were signs of volcanic activity in the Western Ghats. As Dr. H. V. Carter says:—"Sufficient time has elapsed since "the last of its effusions were poured forth to "weather down its cones, efface its craters, dissipate its scoriæ, break up its plains and transform its surface to such an extent that from an arid black undulating volcanic waste it has now become a tract of mountains, hills, and valleys, covered over with verdure and cultivation; and, with the exception of the crater of Loonar, without a known trace of any vents to point out the localities from which the volcanic matter of which it is composed was ejected." As the silicified trunks are overlaid with this trappite they must be of a period prior to the volcanic effusion which deposited it. Dr. Marchesetti, therefore, attributes a very high antiquity to the forest, and considers that the evidence in the cuttings of the trunks justifies him in saying the Southern Concan was then inhabited by a civilized people.

The telegram from Washington which we give in another column, reporting that "Congress has passed a Bill for replacing the fractional currency of the country by silver" has special interest for commercial people in India, and, in fact, to all who have any dealings with the rupee. If any reliance is to be placed on the opinions expressed by Sir Hector Hay and Mr. Pixley before the Parliamentary Commission in London three weeks ago, a great portion of the late decline in the value of silver has been caused by mere panic. True, production has increased, Germany has decreased and partially effected the demonetisation of her silver coinage, and France is expected to follow at no distant date, but all these causes, we are told, should not have depressed the rupee to its present level, had the question of supply and demand received due consideration. The great difficulty, however, which presented itself to ordinary minds when attempting to estimate the future value of the metal, as compared with gold, was what other outlet could possibly be found for the overproduction of the world, except pouring it into India at whatever rate could be obtained for it. The resolution which the American Government has come to, accordingly makes an important change in the position. A new outlet is opened up to producers, and not only will the large amount required to renew such an extensive currency as that of America materially alter the relative positions of supply and demand, but the mere fact of another buyer being found will go a long way to abate the panic which is said to have exercised such a disastrous effect. The India Office authorities after all may prove to have been wise in their generation in withholding their Council drafts, and their minimum of 1s. 9d. per rupee much less distant than has been generally supposed.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 24TH MARCH.

THE Indian Exchanges are a little lower again, and Silver also is lower, the want of the usual Council Bills having been met by the remittance of £750,000 worth of Rupee Paper. Whether there is any truth in the statement made by the *Times* that the disposition here is now to bring capital home from India, with the certainty of a heavy loss in the process, I do not know. Probably there is as much truth in it as in the veracious telegram from Odessa lately published by the same journal, according to which the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople, finding that the Turkish Government had largely overdrawn its account beyond the three millions stipulated, desired the Minister for Foreign Affairs to suspend the salaries of Ottoman Ministers abroad. The *Times* is now getting such a discreditable name for publishing not inaccuracies merely, but falsehoods on Turkish and Egyptian matters, that its authority on other points suffers also, and the common remark in the City is, "Better wait and see if this is confirmed." A great change from the tone of half a-dozen years ago. But as regards the drop in the Indian Exchange, independently altogether of the other additions, there is no doubt of the fact, and as little of the serious consequences to trade should it continue. I suppose that the market for Rupee Paper in the East is limited, as it is here

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

INSTALLATION AND SPEECH OF THE NEW VICE [illegible]Y.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, 13TH APRIL.

Lord Lytton arrived here punctually at 6-30 P. M. and was received by the Heads of Departments. At Howrah the guard of honor was composed of Native Infantry, the Railway Volunteers escort, the Volunteer Lancers, and the Body Guard.

The arrangements at Government House were much the same as usual. A faint attempt to cheer was made by the people outside. There was a large assembly of officials and non-officials on the steps. His Lordship was received at the foot of the staircase by the Lieutenant-Governor, the guard of honor of the 12th Queen's and the Calcutta Volunteers presenting arms. He was met at the top of the staircase by Lord Northbrook. Here the usual practice was departed from, Lord Lytton going into the throne room, a number of officials following. The doors were closed and those who were present were introduced and afterwards adjourned to the Council room, to which the public were admitted. When the members of Council had sat down Mr. Howell read the Royal Warrant.

Lord Lytton then contrary to precedent addressed those present as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—Before leaving the room I wish to say a few words to those around me whom I see for the first time. In virtue of the Royal Warrant just read and by the favour of the Sovereign I assume the office of Governor General. He who assumes this high office becomes the inheritor of a great duty bequeathed to him by great men whose manner of discharging it has made their names a part of English history. Yet so unsparing are its obligations that in many instances not their talents only but their lives have been exacted. Nevertheless, arduous, undoubtedly, as the task is, I have not shrunk from it, because I know that in the faithful fulfilment of that task to the best of my abilities I may reckon on the loyal support of my colleagues, and I know that in all our efforts to confirm the stability and promote the welfare of this great Empire we shall be sustained by the sympathy of our countrymen in every part of the world, by the generous appreciation of the people of India, and by the confidence of our beloved Sovereign. Gentlemen, the tendency of this pre-eminently social age is to leave nowhere isolated, nowhere wholly self-sufficient, any important group of social or economic interests. The vast development which has lately been effected in the means of inter-communication, the recent and rapid march of events both in Asia and in Europe, and the ever-increasing proximity of the Eastern and Western worlds, all these things have undoubtedly rendered more complex and therefore more laborious and more anxious than of old the duties of the Government of India; but what the position has lost in simplicity it gains, I think, in grandeur, as the interests affected by it become more numerous and its influence more widely felt. Gentlemen, discussions have been recently raised in Parliament and elsewhere on the relative position of the Home and Indian Governments. If I now allude to these discussions it is because my name has been introduced into them. I therefore deem myself entitled to take the earliest opportunity in my power of endeavouring to remove from your minds any doubt that such discussions may have suggested as to the profound sense of personal responsibility with which I assume my place at this table. As the mariner knows the noble nature of the element to which he trusts his course, so, fearlessly confiding in the frank and open spirit which I believe to be the special attribute of the English character, I say broadly that, from whatever party the Queen's Government may at any time be formed, I in my present capacity here shall at all times be ready on your behalf to welcome its timely and constitutional co-operation as a guarantee for the salutary freedom of our deliberations and the undisputed dignity of our authority. By the generous confidence with which I am already honoured on the part of my noble friend the Secretary of State and Her Majesty's advisers in England, I feel myself strongly supported; but I trust, gentlemen, that it may be my good fortune, as certainly it is my earnest desire, to win from your sympathies a support no less generous, no less considerable, no less gratefully appreciated; and aided by your advice, relying on your trusted experience, it will be my unremitting endeavour to keep strict watch over the economical management and cautious progress of the administration. Such economy and caution are indeed specially imposed upon us by the unprecedented disturbance of our currency at the present moment; but I shall also claim your co-operation in providing with unflinching firmness for the safety and repose of the Empire. Gentlemen, it is my fervent prayer that a power higher than that of any earthly Government may inspire and bless the progress of our counsels, granting me with your valued assistance power to direct them to such issues as may prove conducive to the honour of our country, the authority and prestige of its august Sovereign, to the progressive well-being of the millions committed to our fostering care, and to the security of the Chiefs and Princes of India as well as of our allies beyond our frontier in the undisturbed enjoyment of their just rights and hereditary possessions. In that case, gentlemen, I shall indulge a hope that, if life and health be vouchsafed me to reach the term of my official tenure, I may then have merited some measure of the esteem and regard with which your thoughts will follow hence my distinguished predecessor when he quits these shores, and may have some claim upon kindly feelings akin to those with which our wonted (?) sympathies and good wishes will assuredly accompany his progress through every fresh phase of a career already conspicuous, already rich in high achievements.

THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND DERBY SWEEPS.

The Bengal Government has again interfered to prevent the publishing of advertisements of Derby Sweeps.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA OF PATTIALA.

CALCUTTA, 14TH APRIL.

Intelligence has just been received of the sudden death of the Maharaja of Pattiala.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL BILL.

The Calcutta new Municipal Bill will be brought into force from 1st July next.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

ALLAHABAD, 13TH APRIL.

Sir Frederick Haines arrives at Allahabad to-morrow morning, Generals Lumsden and Roberts accompanying him.

Sir John Strachey leaves Allahabad for Nainee Tal at the end of the month.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARRIVAL OF LORD LYTTON AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, 12TH APRIL.

Lord Lytton arrived at 6-30 P.M. On his arrival at Howrah he was received by the high officers of Government and escorted to Government House in procession in the Viceroy's State carriages. The route was lined by British and native troops. Large crowds of Europeans and natives gave Lord Lytton a warm reception.

Lord Lytton was received at Government House by the Lieutenant-Governor and the civil and military officials, and was welcomed by Lord Northbrook at the top of the grand staircase and conducted to the Throne-room. After some introductions Lord Lytton proceeded to the Council Chamber, where the Royal Warrant was read and Lord Lytton was sworn in.

After the ceremony Lord Lytton spoke to the following effect:—He had now become by his Sovereign's favour inheritor of the great duty bequeathed by the great men whose talents and even lives had been exacted by the unsparing nature of its obligations. He had not shrunk and would not shrink from the great task before him relying upon the support of his colleagues and the sympathy of his countryman.

Lord Lytton alluded to the recent discussion in Parliament respecting the relative positions of the Home and Indian Governments. He said he would always welcome the timely constitutional co-operation of the Home Government as a guarantee for the freedom of their discussion and the dignity of their authority. Lord Lytton spoke of the generous confidence reposed in him by Lord Salisbury and the Ministry, and said he would equally rely on the sympathy and support of his own colleagues. He would endeavour to keep strict watch over the economical management and continuous progress of the administration, whilst providing with unflinching firmness for the safety and repose of the Empire. It was his fervent prayer that a power higher than any earthly Government, would inspire and bless his counsels, directing them to the honour of the country, the authority of the Sovereign, and the well-being of the millions committed to their care, the security of the Chiefs and Princes of India in their just rights and hereditary possessions, and enable him to reach the term of his office and merit the esteem and regard with which his predecessor was about to leave their shores.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CALCUTTA, 13TH APRIL.

A General Order published to-day announces to the Army that General Sir Frederick Haines has assumed Command-in-Chief of the Indian Forces from the 10th April.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA OF PATTIALA.

SIMLA, 14TH APRIL.

The Maharaja of Pattiala has been suffering lately from liver complaint. The Maharaja had an epileptic fit on Sunday last and a second attack yesterday afternoon when out shooting. He was brought back to Pattiala in an insensible state, continuing so till he expired at one o'clock this morning.

THE EGYPTIAN DEFAULT.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

There was a semi-panic on the Stock Exchange to-day caused by the default of the Egyptian Government to meet the Coupons falling due in April and May.

CORRECTION.

In the telegram from Washington, dated 11th instant, instead of *abolition*, please read *exemption* from the Tea and Coffee duties.

THE PROPOSED NEW EGYPTIAN LOAN.

CAIRO, 13TH APRIL.

The Khedive has rejected the proposal made by a French financial company to launch a fresh loan in order to convert the floating debt.

AFFAIRS IN SERVIA.

VIENNA 13TH APRIL.

Servia is raising a forced loan and is engaged in actively organizing an army.

THE CURRENCY OF AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, 13TH APRIL.

Congress has passed a Bill for replacing the fractional currency of the country by silver.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 13TH APRIL.

The P. and O. S. Navigation Company's S. S. Thibet, with outward mails of 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 2 P.M. to-day. The S. S. Khiva, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed at noon.

LONDON, 12TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera..... 4 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

3 per cent. Consols for Account .... 94⅝.

Bar Silver..... 53⅞.

Arrivals—Menzaleh and Carie Clark.

Departure—Celia.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL, AFTERNOON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been unchanged.

Fair Dhollera..... 4s. 9/16d.

The Manchester Market has been dull.

Exchange on India..... 1s. 8⅝d.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84½

4½ do. do. 85

5½ do. do. 88

5 do. French Rente, 1872 ... 105

Bar Silver 54

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes....£11,937,500....Dec. £62,500

Bills Discounted....£17,875,000....Dec. £12,500

Bullion.....£25,437,500..... ....

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 13TH APRIL.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton....	38,000	bales.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	16,000	do.
Do. Week's Sales of Surats....	6,000	do.
Do. Amount forwarded.....	3,000	do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton..	94,000	do.
Do. do. Surats....	23,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	923,000	do.
Do. do. Surats	115,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London..	55,875	do.

Surats during the week have been in little inquiry.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 13TH APRIL, 8 A.M.

Mail Steamer Mirzapore, from Calcutta, arrived.

GALLE, 13TH APRIL, 1-30 P.M.

H. M.'s Sheldrake, from Aden, arrived yesterday.

GALLE, 14TH APRIL, 7-12 A.M.

Mail Steamer Teheran, from China, arrived.

ALLUDING to the debate on the Royal Titles Bill, *Punch* says that "for his own part, he must admit that of the two *D. G.'s* he prefers the old one—"*Victoria Dei Gratiâ Anglia Regina*," to "*Victoria Dieraeli Gratiâ India Imperatrix*."

IT is stated that Mr. W. Spink, of the firm of Thacker, Spink & Co., is to be appointed a member of the Bengal Legislative Council when Mr. Brookes leaves for England. A better selection could not be made, remarks the *Englishman*; and we concur. Mr. Spink, besides being one of the oldest residents in Calcutta, has done immense service to Anglo-Indian literature by his skill and discrimination as a publisher.

THE following "service telegram" has been sent from Calcutta from the Home Secretary, to Bombay to the Chief Secretary, dated 12th April 1876:—"Lord Lytton assumed the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India to-day."

THE *Englishman* learns from Simla that among the recommendations for the improvement of the Native Army are the following:—Increase of pay to sepoys and native officers, and two more English officers to each regiment and that the Council has supported Lord Napier in most of his views.

IT has been officially notified that the Government of India has determined not, under any circumstances, to sell in the calendar year 1877 more than 48,000 chests of Bengal opium. The precise number of chests to be sold in 1877 will be announced as soon as the manufacture in the present season is completed.

OUR indefatigable Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have, says the *Englishman*, issued an invitation to the public for subscriptions to enable them to maintain an ambulance truck for the removal of sick, and otherwise disabled horses and other animals in this city. The barbarous treatment to which such animals are subjected, owing to the want of convenient means for removing them, is a matter of notoriety. The truck, which it is proposed to construct on the American principle, with a moveable platform on which the animals can be easily placed upon the ground, and which, with its load, can then be drawn up into the truck by a windlass, is an admirable contrivance. The project is so noble a one, and the cost involved, Rs. 700, so small, that we have no doubt the Society will find no difficulty in raising the necessary funds.

WE learn from a Madras paper that extensive defalcations have been discovered in the accounts of Mr. McClay, the late Superintendent of the Men's Workshops of the Friend-in-Need Society. About the latter end of last year McClay drew attention to himself by his extravagant style of living, the salary of the post being only Rs. 60, but before his books could be looked into, he resigned and proceeded to Bangalore. Mr. Lowe was then deputed to examine the accounts, when serious defalcations were discovered, chiefly in the purchase of cane for mat making. When the extent of the defalcations had been discovered, Mr. Lowe was sent to Bangalore with instructions to have McClay arrested; but he was not to be found at that station. The case was then made over to the police, which resulted in his being arrested near Calcutta, travelling under an assumed name. The prisoner is now on his way to Madras.

THE *Madras Mail*:—"A good deal of sympathy was expressed in the debate in the House of Lords on the 13th ultimo, for Lord Northbrook, on account of his having been addressed in a scolding manner by Lord Salisbury. But no Viceroy ever earned a scolding better than did Lord Northbook, by the march he stole on the public, and on the Home Government by his Tariff Bill. He took advantage of being at a distance from the real India of which he is ruler, to commit an act which no one in commercial life would think of tolerating. He took advantage of the confidence reposed in him by the Home Government, and the local community, too, in one sitting, suspend the Standing Orders introduce, read a first, second, and a third time a bill affecting millions of people. Lord Salisbury can conceive of nothing "more unseemly or more calculated to bring the Government of India into contempt." We are disposed to take the same view, and we consider that Lord Salisbury has done well by declaring in unmistakable language that the repetition of such a scandal will not be permitted—a fact that will make the Madras Government hesitate about carrying out the idea of forcing their Municipal Bill into law while they are absent from Madras."

THE *Englishman*:—The sufferings of some of the Buffs do not appear to have ended with their march to the Howrah railway station in the mid-day heat. The Darjeeling paper tells us that the detachment which has just arrived there was sent up "with only the *khakee* clothes they had been wearing on active service in the Malay Peninsula; some of them without blankets, and none with more than one. That is they have actually been sent from a tropical climate to one corresponding to that of the south of England, only provided with clothing suitable to the tropics. In addition, these men were sent from Calcutta on a six days' journey provided with only one day's cooked food, some biscuit, and ration money—the latter is about five annas a day. How any sane person could expect men to provide themselves with food at this rate on a journey along a road like that from Caragola to Darjeeling, is a mystery to us—even dall and rice could hardly be procured and cooked for the money. These men were all supposed to be weakly, or they would not have been sent to a sanitarium, and one would think that their condition would entitle them at least, if not to extra comforts, at all events to the necessaries of life. As usual in these cases, which are unfortunately not infrequent, 'some one has blundered,' and it is to be hoped that that some one will be brought to a reckoning."

MR. BREERTON, C.E., to whose Californian schemes we have already alluded, has prepared the following interesting comparative statement of distances, time, and fares which applies to existing conditions of first-class passengers from Liverpool by the American route, and from Southampton by the Suez route:—

DISTANCE, TIME, AND FARES.

Via Suez Route. Miles.	Days	£	To	Via American Route. Miles	Days.	£.
11,268	56	103	Yokohama	11,332	34	72
10,513	53	103	Shanghai	11,032	43	82
9,648	48	93	Hong Kong	13,002	40	82
13,259	62	102	Auckland	12,290	44	82
11,999	57	88	Sydney	13,230	47	82
11,430	56	88	Melbourne	10,780	48	87

THE MODERN ROUTE AROUND THE WORLD.

	Miles.	Days.	Hrs
London to Liverpool...	200	—	5
Liverpool to New York (Mail Steamer)	3,000	10	—
New York to Chicago (Railway) ...	890	1	5
Chicago to Omaha (Railway) ...	490	1	—
Omaha to San Francisco (By Union Pacific Railways) ...	1,914	4	6
San Francisco to Yokohama ...	4,764	19	—
Yokohama to Shanghai (Steamer).	1,200	4	—
Shanghai to Hongkong (Steamer)..	870	4	—
Hongkong to Calcutta (Steamer via Galle)	3,500	22	—
Calcutta to Bombay (Railway) ...	1,400	2	—
Bombay to Suez (Steamer) ...	3,600	14	—
Suez to Alexandria (Railway) ...	225	—	12
Alexandria to Brindisi or Venice (Steamer)	850	3	—
Brindisi or Venice to London (Railway)...	1,200	3	—
	24,103	88	4

Fare for the above route ...£195

"PEOPLE," says a London correspondent of the *Madras Times*, "have been asking, what has become of the petition of the ex Gaekwar of Baroda? It came to the India Office months ago, long before Parliament met. Its substance has long been known to the Marquis of Salisbury. But though it is addressed to Parliament, Parliament has remained in official ignorance of its very existence. What has become of it? Thereby hangs a tale. It is a rule of the House of Commons that every petition must be translated, and the translation certified by a member. This petition has been translated, but there was nobody to certify it. Where our two Indian Georges were I do not know. Sir George Campbell or Sir George Balfour ought to have been capable of doing that work; but, for some reason, they were not available. Sir Staffor Northcote has been at the India Office, but he could not read the ex-Gaekwar's prayer. So the petition has been lying all this time awaiting the member learned enough to say whether it was rendered perfectly or not. He was not forthcoming. Even the philosopher of the House was not equal to the task—Mr. Grant Duff himself could not do the work. At last, however, somebody was found who knew a little about the language. He went through the translation with the interpreter of the India Office, and on the good faith of the translator, not by his own knowledge, declares the translation to be good."

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Thursday morning to yesterday morning was as follows:—At the J. J. Hospital, 11 under treatment, 2 admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 2 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 18 under treatment, 2 admissions, no discharges and no deaths.

At the following Municipal small-pox hospitals there were yesterday at the Moody Bay 12, Arthur Road 9, and at Camatespoora 8 patients under treatment. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered on Thursday was 26, of whom 18 were Hindoos, 5 Mahomedans, 1 Parsee, and 2 Native Christians. These deaths occurred in the following localities:—Lower Colaba, 1; Fort, 1; Mandvie 1; Domercarry, 3; Dhongree, 2; Chobie Talao, 2; Bhooleshwar, 1; Khara Talao, 1; Coombarwadda, 1; Khetwady, 1; Grant Road, 2; Mazagon, 1; Camatespoora, 2; Byculla, 2; Sewree, 2; Sion, 1; and Mahim, 2.

COOLING, REFRESHING, AND INVIGORATING are the effects of Rowlands' Kalydor on the face and hands of ladies, and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust; it eradicates all sunburn, freckles, tan, &c. Rowlands' Rakonia will be found by ladies to be the best toilet powder ever yet produced, giving to the complexion a blooming purity of transparent delicacy. Sold by all chemists, druggists, and at all stores. Ask for Rowlands' articles.—Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents, THACKER & Co. Ld., Byculla & Fort, also at Poona.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

THE following notification from the Marine Department, dated the 13th April 1876, has been issued:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased, under section 4 of Act IV. of 1875, to appoint C. P. Cooper, Esq., Senior Magistrate of Police, Captain C. W. Pearson, of the steamship Strathleven, and H. B. Barnes, Esq., Superintending Engineer P. and O. Co., to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the explosion of the starboard fore boiler of the steamship Zeal on the 21st March 1876 while at sea, which resulted in the death of two men.

The investigation will be held at the Fort Police Office on Tuesday next, the 18th instant, at 12 o'clock (noon).

J. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.

AN inquest was held on Thursday, at New Bengalpoora Street, by the Coroner, Dr. T. G. Hewlett, on view of the body of Shaik Cassum when the following evidence was adduced:—

Kadboodeen Durmoodeen, on oath, deposed—I am a domestic servant in the service of Meetha Kurnana, a Khoja; deceased is my cousin. I do not know the name of the deceased's father. The deceased was about 20 years of age, and he was a domestic servant employed by one Peerbhoy Carreem, a Khoja, a dealer in hides who lives in this house. The deceased has been in his service for the last year. I last saw the deceased alive and well at 4 or 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he came to my master's house to see me. He was in his usual good spirits. He had often told me he was kindly treated by his master. He left to go home after a short time. This morning I was informed at 6 o'clock that the deceased had been found dead. I went up to his master's room which faces the street, and in which is a large bed where the family sleep. Near the door is a wooden stand about three feet high on which mattresses are kept rolled up; beneath this on the floor the deceased was lying. There was some clothes beneath his head and back. There was a coir rope round his neck, and there was a corresponding mark round the neck. The rope had been cut. The deceased never expressed any intention of committing suicide. The deceased used to tell me all his secrets.

At the close of this evidence the inquest was adjourned until the 20th instant to enable the police to make further enquiries into the matter, and a *post-mortem* examination of the body was also ordered by the Coroner. Consequently the body was removed to the Morgue for that purpose.

The mysterious circumstances attending the death of Shaik Cassum leave some grounds for doubt whether he met his death at his own hand or by that of another. The deceased was a young Concan Mahomedan, aged 20 years. He was found lying dead in a room with a rope round his neck, on the 1st floor of a house at New Bengalpoora in which deceased was sleeping on the night previous. In the same room was the wife of his master and his three children. The wife was sleeping on a cot, the three children on another, deceased on the floor, and the deceased's master on another cot in an adjoining room. The body of deceased was discovered by deceased's master when he awoke in the morning in the position as viewed by the jury. Rumour is afloat that the deceased was murdered by his master Peerbhoy Carreem in consequence of suspicions he entertained that the young man had been too intimate with his wife during the master's absence at Poona, a few days ago. It is therefore suspected that the master had either drugged the deceased, and then strangled him, or that he had strangled him when he was sound asleep on that night. Upon enquiry by the police the wife of the master of the deceased some two hours after the adjourned inquest was held by the Coroner stated that she had cut the rope from the deceased's neck on surmising that he was still alive, but finding he was quite dead attached it again. A *post-mortem* examination of the body of the deceased was made by the Coroner's Surgeon, the result of which will be known at the adjourned enquiry that will be held by the Coroner.

THE ROYAL TITLES BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 23.

On the Third Reading of the Royal Titles Bill being moved.

Mr. Pease reiterated his objections to the Title of Empress, which, he said, had been rejected by the country; and, referring to a recent incident at the Mansion House deplored that society should be divided into two parties, one adhering to the Title of Queen, the other preferring the Imperial Title. The fact that so large a majority had opposed the measure would make the Title much less acceptable in India.

Mr. Neville-Grenville denied that the country had rejected the Bill, as nearly 90 persons had petitioned against it, and asked whether there was to be any change in the Royal Coat of Arms.

Mr. Cowen spoke with much energy and fluency against the Bill, declaring that the title of Emperor was a military title, denoting despotic power, and that the assumption of it by our Sovereign might lead to a change in our mode of government. He admitted it was a matter of sentimental objection, but feelings were as forcible as any others; and as to India, he believed the natives, Princes and people, were either indifferent or hostile.

Mr. Gladstone—I doubt whether my hon. friend who has just sat down has mended the matter. He likes to proclaim through his mouth to the people of India that sovereignty is now for the first time by law for the definite name of over India. I do not wish to share his responsibility, and, notwithstanding the high character that he bears, I trust that those whom his words may reach in India will not regard him as an empowered and authenticated organ of the British Legislature and nation. I agree in the substance of what fell from my hon. friend the member for Glasgow, but I shall not use his decisive language. (A laugh.) But I wish to say now a few words before the third reading of this Bill. Although it is about to be red a third time, and probably without a division, I cannot bring myself to regard the measure as settled ("Oh!") In fact, I think it a duty not to regard it so until it has finally obtained the assent of both branches of the Legislature. I have very well in the House of Lords that Her Majesty's Government are not less happy than in this House in the adherence and support of a very compact majority. It is simply as a matter of duty, and not as expressing a very probable alternative that I use the language, "I cannot bring myself to regard the matter as settled." I wish just to point out what I think we have gained by the discussion on this Bill and what we have failed to gain. The discussions have been remarkable in this respect, as well as in others, that information has been communicated to us in a very progressive manner by Her Majesty's Government. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) Almost every stage of the Bill has presented the sentiments of members in a new character, and therefore I think it desirable to review briefly what I take to be its exact position at the present moment. I am not going to make any charge—I am making a defence against a charge—when I say that the accusation of using the machinery of party has been unnecessarily and unjustly made. (Hear, hear.) I make no charge against Her Majesty's Government for using the machinery of party in its favour. When measures of this kind are introduced by a Government it is absolutely necessary that they, if they think their public duty requires them to preserve the proposal, should resort to machinery of Party in its favour. But with respect to gentlemen on this side of the House I must say it appears to me that there is no evidence—that there are no indications whatever to warrant a charge of that nature. ("Oh!") When the Bill was first introduced it was not opposed with any signs of concurrence or combination. Only a single member of those on this side, or, at least, a single member who has ever borne office—my right hon. friend the member for the University of London—uttered, and he was most cautious to state it not in the form of definite opposition to the Bill, but simply in the shape of a question, any expression of misgiving. Now, Sir, when we come to the important division on the Bill, the first thing that we find is that a noble friend who led me every man who voted in the minority on that occasion did so under strong and conscientious convictions. (Hear, hear.) I mean convictions of his own. I don't mean to say that other votes were not conscientious, but I think it would be difficult for any one to assert the same of all in the majority by which the motion of my noble friend was defeated. "Oh!" and "Hear, hear.")

Mr. Onslow wished to know if the right hon. gentleman really meant to say that the votes of the minority were conscientious, while those of the majority were not. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone—I did not say that the votes of the majority were not conscientious. But the conclusion I wished to draw was this—that the votes of the minority in my opinion, expressed a conviction on the merits of the proposal, but I doubted very much and I still doubt whether any Minister will say he believes all the votes of the majority in like manner expressed a conscientious conviction on the merits of the question. ("Oh!") I am surprised at those who express their dissent from this view. I think they cannot have accustomed themselves long to deal with such matters. Every conviction is conscientious; many a gentleman, however, supports a measure without any definite conviction on its merits, but in the general belief that in doing so he conscientiously discharges his public duty. I do not doubt that all those who gave their votes in the majority with respect to this measure had conscientious as conscientious as those who gave their votes in the minority; but the votes in the minority were given in opposition to the merits of the measure; the votes of the majority, equally conscientious, were given, partly in approval of the measure, and partly in the belief that, in the circumstances in which it stood,—proposed by the Government, and involving much of the feeling we entertained towards the beloved Sovereign who sits on the throne of this realm,—on the whole they did their duty best in supporting it. I am extremely anxious not to be misunderstood. I should be ashamed of myself, and should think myself blameable, if for a moment it could be supposed that I presumed to deny that those who voted in the majority did so conscientiously as those who voted in the minority. But if it were only a spirit of party that dictated opposition to this measure, how is that remarkable change in the action of the Metropolitan Press noted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be accounted for against the action of the Government? He noticed the state of things, and said it was due to some thing like an unreasoning panic, which I heavily attribute to the arguments in favour of the party. But it could not fail to be observed by those who considered the Division Lists that some of the most experienced, most impartial, and respected members of the party opposite entirely declined to give their votes in favour of the measure. They were entitled to take that course, but I think we are entitled to regard it as proof that the opposition to this measure was not a party opposition. (Hear, hear.) I have no disposition to make against the Government. Such a charge, with all reasonable minds, were better not to be introduced, because it has no effect except that of embittering controversy. (Hear.) With regard to the measure itself, I apprehend we have gained in the discussion, at any rate, in point of knowledge, on two points. In the first place, we understand from the Government that it is their intention that this title shall be, as far as possible, only employed as a local title. There are very great disadvantages in such a use of any title belonging to Her Majesty; at the same time, it is a gain as far as it goes. We have also gained a most explicit declaration that the India mentioned in this Bill is not only, in the view of the Government, but of the law, according to the opinion of their law officers, the same India and no other than that which was mentioned in the Act of 1858, and, therefore, whatever my hon. friend who spoke last may think, there is no new assumption of rights intended or contemplated by this Bill, and the relations that have subsisted in India up to the present time remain unchanged, the alteration being simply and solely a change of name. In this respect I think these are gains:—I wish I could say they remove the substantial objections to the Bill. With deep regret, and from no spirit of party, I am obliged to come to the conclusion that they do not, and on these three grounds.—First, I think we run a serious risk as regards our Colonies. I should be opposed to imposing on the Colonies the slightest change, even nominally, in their relations to the Crown; but if it should so happen that public opinion in the Colonies, the movements of which it is difficult for us to anticipate, should show a tendency to complain that when a portion of Her Majesty's dominions not hitherto noticed in her title were selected for that purpose, while the Colonies were overlooked—if that complaint should arise, I should not know what answer to make to it, or why the House left the ground open for that complaint. In the second place, although it may be the intention of the Government to make use of this title as a local title, I think the more we reflect on this measure, the more we must see that not only the occasional redundancy of loyalty in individuals, but other cases quite excusable of individual feeling will make it extremely difficult to circumscribe the title. I doubt very much whether it could be circumscribed by anything short of a provision of this nature, that it never should be used except by the Local Government of India. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman has felt it necessary to say that it could not be made absolutely local; he pointed to a particular occasion—namely, the conclusion of some great diplomatic instrument having no distinct connexion with India—in which usage would require the enumeration of all the titles of the Crown. That, of course, is not a local use of the title. In the same way, my hon. and learned friend the member for Oxford raised another objection—he asked when an appeal from any of our Indian subjects came to the Queen in Council, is the use of the title Empress to be excluded from all relation to that appeal? I know not how that may be, but it would be a singularity and an anomaly in law and procedure if the subject of an empire, applying to an Empress in due course of law for justice under the usual forms, should be precluded from addressing her by that title under which in her local relations she is known. Then my hon. friend the member for East Aberdeenshire raised another objection with reference to the sign manual. He conceived that, for Indian purposes, at any rate, an alteration might have to be made—instead of "Victoria Regina" we shall have "Victoria et Imperatrix." To have two signs manual is an innovation touching the Crown in the immediate exercise of its Constitutional functions, that kind of innovation we ought to be especially anxious to avoid; for it is in matters lying near the very centre and heart of the Constitution. But these are points which have casually arisen in detail, and I am not aware that a number of such points will arise. In practice and in the administration of Government it will be found from time to time one matter and another will come forward for discussion. Now, I believe Her Majesty's regiments usually carry the Royal cipher on their colours—is that cipher to be borne as it has been uniformly borne heretofore—namely, as consisting of two letters, V.R.; or is it to be altered to V.R.I. or any other form? If it is to be altered, that clearly would be a very important alteration within the limits of the United Kingdom. If it is not to be altered, then we are landed in another unfortunate anomaly, because in India, where the title would be not Queen, but Empress, on the colours of her ships of war under relations not local, the Royal cipher would remain V.R. What I feel is this—that it is not possible by the language of any proclamation, however prudent, to erect a permanent barrier against the intrusion of this new title into this country. I hope it may be successful. I am even sanguine in the belief that for a time it will be so; but I cannot say I think, even with what we have obtained, and with all it is in the power of the Government to give us, we have any security that will be permanent and complete. I have endeavoured to measure the exact force of that which is to be done, and, notwithstanding the limitation which is intended, I cannot but feel we are doing an act which is thoroughly unwise. (Hear, hear.) However sanguine we may be with regard to the permanency of our relations with India, however strong we may be in the possession of paramount power and in our firm intention and ardent desire to do our duty by the people of that country, whatever may be the foundations and sources of our hope—to us there is a novelty of this kind, which may be thought by the jealous mind to touch relations of the utmost delicacy which has been formed during the time we have been building up this gigantic fabric and which on every occasion we have studiously avoided the temptation to define, is, I cannot but feel, an act of the class which we call "a tempting Providence. It is all very well to say we can see no danger in it; I subscribe to it; a healthy mind need not and ought not to see any danger in it; but the proceedings of Governments and Legislatures are not to be regulated by the belief that the minds of all persons and of all communities are at all times sound and healthy and their judgments always wise and discriminating. In the proceedings of government you must allow much for unwariness, much for the fluctuation of the public mind, and not a little for the designs and intrigues of evil-minded men; and if you do not guard against these designs and intrigues, though you may not share with these evil-minded men the guilt which they bear, you will share the responsibility for what ensues. Our remembrance of the off-cuts that may be produced by definite causes wholly unexpected, wholly unnoticed, wholly inadequate, ought to impress us with the importance of circumspection, ought to generate in us a strong determination to be limited in our proceedings by what is necessarily and obviously prudent, to run no unnecessary risks, to raise no unnecessary doubts or misgivings or speculation. We have so far proceeded on this assumption, which I do not absolutely say that the title of Empress is to be adopted or not, and I must assume that this will be the probable conclusion of the discussion, though I retain the hope that a wiser course will be adopted and more reasonable counsels prevail. I wish to reduce my whole view of the case to the limits of the utmost sobriety. I do not prophesy that evils are certain to arise from the adoption of the measure; I hope that they will not; what I perceive is that we are making room for them. (Hear, hear.) If they do not arise, it will not be owing to our prudence and judgment, but the beneficent influence of a Higher Power which we trust watches over our destinies. In reading the comments of the Press I was greatly struck by a remark in the *Spectator* that a large portion of the case in favour of the distinction between the word Emperor and the word Empress "and the more I reflect on the matter the more do I feel the force of that remark. I feel that this proposal loses much of what ought otherwise to make it distasteful to us because it is made under the reign of a Queen, and still more because such is the feeling of the people towards one who for nearly 40 years has exhibited on the throne such a model of personal and domestic life (hear, hear,) and has manifested so high and loyal a sense of every engagement which her high station involves, and has been the source of so many and such weighty and such beneficial influences to England, that I believe there is hardly any request that could be made in the name of the Sovereign to which the hearts and minds of the members of this House and the people of this country would not with one impulsive response. (Hear, hear.) But we are dealing with future Sovereigns, and I must say I think it is a perfectly just observation that the very change of gender, trifling as it may appear from one point of view, is almost a vital, certainly a very important element in the character of this proposal. I doubt whether if, instead of our having Her Majesty on the throne, we had on the throne a King, and were one of the Heir of Kings, there would have been found a Minister rash or bold enough. I will not say which to lay such a proposal before Parliament. (Cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli replied to Mr. Gladstone; we published his speech in our Thursday's issue.

Mr. Fawcett asked what were the reasons which had induced the Prime Minister to propose that the people of India should enjoy a title different from that which was enjoyed by the people of England. (Hear.) If the title of Queen was revered in this country, and if we wished to bind the people of India to this country by ties of affection, why should they not enjoy the same title for their Ruler as was regarded in this country with so much reverence? Did Mr. Disraeli mean to have hinted of the possibility of our dominions in India being theatened by aggressions of Russia; but if we had to defend our dominion in India against an attack of Russia or any other country, why could not our men fight as well under the old title of soldiers of the Queen of England as they could under the new-born title of soldiers of the Empress of India? (Hear.) But it was said the Government of India was different from that of England, and that was a point on which he wished to make an earnest, he might say a solemn, protest. One hon. member had said the people of England enjoyed Parliamentary and free institutions but our Government of India was despotic. When education was constantly in progress among the people of India and when they were aspiring to take a greater share in Indian affairs, was it well to remind them that we governed them by a despotic power? But he (Mr. Fawcett) denied the accuracy of the hon. member's statement. Although the people of India were not governed by Parliament directly, they were governed by Parliament indirectly. The House of Commons could agree to an Address for the dismissal of the Governor-General of India, the Secretary of State, or any other official who acted unjustly to the people of India, and to a certain extent the people of India enjoyed the same protection of free institutions as were enjoyed by the people of this country. The Prime Minister had stated that this Bill would give satisfaction to the people of India, without considering to be the interpreter of their opinions and wishes he might say that for every particle of evidence to show that the people of India desired that Her Majesty should assume the title of Empress he could bring ten times the amount of evidence to show that they wished that the same Queen who ruled over us should rule over them upon the same principles and with the same appellation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lowe—The right hon. gentleman the First Minister has conducted the debates on this measure upon the principle which the theologians term the doctrine of development. The right hon gentleman has been unable to induce himself to state the whole of his case at once or to lay before the House as a whole the arguments on which he intends to rely on. Every speech that he has add

Address.	Acres.	Gross Rental.
Beauchamp Hall, Leicester	8,116	10,758
Hall, Northumberland	6,394	6,767
Royal, Chester	5,611	15,046
Hants	6 258	6,986
Park, Sussex.	18,868	24,632
Park, Sussex.	6,654	5,681
Garendon Hall, ...	6,857	14,129
Paddox, Lei-	8,783	17,140
Lancaster, &c.	56 597	163,226
Kent	7 276	9 777
Castle, Devon.... ...	29,588	30,997
Chatsworth, &c. ...	132,996	140,403
Digby, George D. W. Sherborne Castle, Dorset	27,161	41,328
Dillon, Viscount, Ditchley, Oxon	5,444	6,989
Disle, Sir A. B. C. Market Bosworth, Leicester	5,379	10,405
Dorton Estate, Trustees of, Loudon, Bucks	5,746	7,853
Downshire, Marquis of, Easthampstead Park...	5,287	4,853
Downe, Viscount, Baldersby Park, York.	16,066	21,330
Downe, Viscountess. Baldersby Park, York	20,455	28,530
Drake, Sir F., Nutwell Court, Devon ...	7,573	8,844
Drake, Thomas T., Amersham, Bucks ...	5,157	6,869
Drake, Tyrwhitt, Shardeloes, Lincoln ...	8,502	11,205
Drax, J. S. W. S C., Charborough Park, Dorset	9,973	10,884
Drax, Caroline S. E., Charborough Park, Dorset	5 583	3,495
Drummond, Sir T. H. W., Talley, Carmarthen	6,900	5,096
Du Cane, Charles, Hobart Town, Essex...	5,469	7,044
Ducie, Earl of, Totworth, Gloucester, and Oxon...	13,991	21,849
Dudley, Earl of, Witley Court, Stafford, &c.	24,468	120,351
Dugdale, W. S, Atherston, Warwick ...	5,689	10,418
Duncombe, Hon. A. Kilnwich Percy, York	8,302	12,653
Dunraven, Earl of, Dunraven Castle, Glamorgan	23,706	23,934
Durham, Earl of, Lambton Castle, Durham, &c.	30,472	71,672
Du Pre, Caledon G., Wilton Park, Bucks.	5,447	8,896
Dyke, Sir Percival, Lullingstone Castle, Kent...	7,951	10,175
Dynevor Lord, Llandilo, Carmerthen ...	10,57	18,551
Dysart, Earl, Granntham, Leicester, &c ...	27,169	44,476
Eden, Sir William, Darlington	7,923	13,227
Eden, John Beamish Park	5,480	9,838
Eden, John Beamish Park	6,769	4,674
Edwards, R. Lloyd, Llanglen, Carnarvon.	11,559	32,480
Egerton, Lord, Tatton	8,840	14,676
Egerton, Sir P. de M. G., Dutton Par, Chester	5,301	4,766
Egginton, Mrs. Bro Regis, Dorset ...	17,866	15,636
Egremont, Earl of, Midhurst, Sussex ...	11,375	18,969
Egremont, Earl of, Silverton Park, Devon	25,761	28,457
Elliton, Earl of, Seaton Carew, Durham		
Elliston, Ralph Carr, Hedgley, Northumberland	8,194	45,553
Elwes, Valentine D. H. C., Brigg, Lincoln	9,171	14,621
Elwes, Earl of, Cashiobury, Herts... ...	9,989	13,080
Essex, Earl of, Cassiobury, Herts... ...	7,943	12,306
Evans, T. W. Allestree, Derby		
Everington, Sir R. S., Sandhoe House, Northum	6,843	7,097
Exeter, Marquis of, Burghley House ...	28,219	49,074
Eyre, Charles Welford, Berks	5,737	7,121
Falmouth, Lord, Truro, Cornwall ...	25,910	35,953
Farquharson, J. J., Blandford, Dorset ...	5,587	5,494
Farquharson, R. Tarrant, Gunville, Dorset	5,395	3,590
Fenwick-Harting, Lady, Harting, Sussex	5,983	5,558
Fellowes, Edward, Ramsay Abbey, Huntingdon	15,629	22,128
Fellowes, Robert, Shottisham, Norfolk	7,758	11,078
Ferrers, Earl, Chartley Castle, Stafford, &c.	8,663	12,704
Filmer, Sir E. East Sutton, Kent ...	6,596	9,221
Finch, C. Wynne, Pentrefoelas, Carnarvon, &c	13,590	7, 686
Finch, G. H., Burley Hall, Oakham, Rutland	9,181	15,096
Fitzhardinge, Earl, Berkeley Castle, Gloucester	19,735	33,319
Fitzherbert, Sir W., Tissington Hall, Notts	6,258	8,702
Fitzherbert, Basil, Swinneston Hall, Stafford	5,567	6,919
Fitzwilliam, Earl, Wentworth, York ...	23,663	80,219
Fitzwilliam, Hon. G. W., Peterboro', Huntingdon	23,319	39,547
Fleming, J. B. W., Hambledon, Hants	8,843	10,768
Foley, Lady Emily, Stoke Edith, Hereford	5 661	8,207
Foljambe, Frec. J. S., Worksbop, Notts	15,282	25,391
Folkes, Sir W. J. A., Hillington, Norfolk	8,111	10,139
Forester, Lord Knipton Hall, Grantham	14,891	21,016
Fortescue, Lord, Castle Hill, South Molton Devon	26,830	25,869
Fortescue, Lawrence, Cornwall.	19,703	23,101
Fowler, Alfred, Salop	8,547	12,850
Fowler, Robert, Broomhall, Norfolk ...	6,318	6,859
Fox, Charles, Bramcote Park, Notts ...	5,194	8,797
Fox, Lieut.-Col. Dancombe Park, Lamberhurst	30,812	34,828
Fox, Lieut.-Col. Dancombe Park, Lamberhurst	11,264	15,814
Frankland, Sir T., Thirkleby Park, York	15,017	21,896
Frankland, Sir T., Thirkleby Park, York	13,739	12,944
Frankland, Robert, Thirkleby Place, Sussex	18,934	28,814
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	5,685	9,611
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	6,792	43,487
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	7,069	10,987
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	3,853	13,416
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	7,186	7,490
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	13,928	3,856
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	3,496	2,224
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	14,159	13,703
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	29,417	34,047
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	25,375	26,781
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	7,402	7,733
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	6,677	9,275
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	11,279	10,018
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	12,590	23,754
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	7,179	6,488
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	18,370	20,540
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	3,966	9,913
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	6,744	10,976
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	5,000	5,000
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	8,002	5,000
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	14,285	8,623
Fraser, Sir C., Hampton Court, Exton House, ...	12,015	36,070
Hall, Sir W. B. Norfolk and Essex ...	6,974	8,735
Hambro, Baron, Blandford, Dorset ...	5,233	5,551
Hamilton, Right Hon. R. C. N., Bloxholme Hall	8,996	12,771
Hamond, Anthony, Westacre Hall, Norfolk	10,039	9,725
Hanmer, Lord, Bettisfield, Flint ...	7,318	10,970
Harcourt, Mrs. D. Swinton Masham ...	11,441	11,179
Harcourt, Edward W., Nuneham Park, Oxon	5,720	10,737
Harford, J. B., Falcondale, Cardigan ...	5,782	4,256
Hardwicke, Earl of, Wimpole Hall, Cambridge	18,978	26,849
Hardy, Right Hon. Gathorne, Benenden, Kent	5,187	6,426
Hare, Sir Thomas, Stow Hall, Norfolk ...	19,737	17,483
Harewood, Earl of, Hrewood House ...	29,079	36,798
Harley, Robert D., Brampton Brion, Hereford	9,869	11,148
Harrise, G., Trevaccoon, Pembroke ...	5,173	5,036
Harrington Earl of, Macclesfield, Cheshire	8,138	11,066
Harrison, John, Snelston Hall, Derby ...	5,004	8,311
Harrowby, Earl of, Sandon Hall, Stafford	8,165	7,728
Hartington, Marquis of, Chesterfield, Derby	6,633	6,257
Hartopp, E. B., Little Dalby, Leicester	5,423	8,186
Hastings, Lord, Melton Constable, Numberland	19,458	44,403
Hatherton, Lord, Teddesley Park, Stafford	14,901	23,196
Hawke, Lady, Hornsleby, Yorks	6,187	8,007
Hawkins, Christopher H. T., Probus, Cornwall	12,119	16,049
Hayhurst, Rev. T. F. Davenham Rectory, Chester	7,353	17,469
Headfort, Marquis of, Cowan and Westmoreland	16,844	17,064
Heathcote, J. M., Conington Castle, Huntingdon	7,144	11,386
Heathcote, Sir W., Earl, Winchester, Hants	14,189	14,154
Heneage, Edward, Hainton, Wragby, Stafford	10,761	15,527
Henniker, Lord, Thornham, Suffolk ...	10,910	15, 58
Hertford, Marquis of, Ragley, Warwick	10,281	15,344
Herries, Lord, Everingham Park ...	6,358	8,205
Herrick, W. Perry, Beaumanor, Leicester	5,003	10,036
Heseketh, Sir T. F., Rufford Hall Lancaster	8,944	18,379
Heskoth, Thomas G. F, Towcester, Northampton	5,013	10,769
Heytesbury, Lord, Heytesbury, Hants ...	12 074	14,559
Hill, Lord Hawkstone, Salop	16,290	23 730
Hill, Rev. J. R.' Pickering	7,632	4 457
Hippisley, J. H., Shobrooke, Devon ...	5,990	7,897
Hoare, Sir H. A., Stourhead, Wilts ...	13,397	16,786
Holford, R. S., Weston Birt, Gloucester.	9,332	12,531
Holland, Lady, Wilts	5,514	6 695
Holmesdale, Viscount, Linton, Kent ...	15,162	19,974
Honeywood, Frac. E., Marks Hall, Essex,	6,436	8,275
Honeywood, Sir C., Elmstead, Kent ...	5,691	5,873
Hope, Mrs., Deepdene, Surrey	8,824	10,137
Hood, Sir A. A , Bridgwater, Somerset ...	9,007	13 269
Horner, Rev. J. S. H., Wells, Somerset .	6,786	10,184
Hotham, Lord, Dalton Hall, Beverly ...	20,352	26,126
Houlton, J. Archer, Hillingbury Place, Essex	14,066	17,841
Houghton, Lord, Pontefract, York ...	5,429	8,542
Howard of Glossop, Hall, Glossop Hall Derby	9,718	13,765
Howard, Hon. Mary, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland	8,868	4,649
Howard, Henry, Greystoke Castle, Cumberland	13,451	7,074
Howe, Earl, Atherstone, Leicester ...	13,656	36,992
Huddart, G. A., Tremeodoc, Carnarvon	6,693	2,175
Hughes, G. W. M. G , Tregib, Carmarthen	6,797	3,990
Hughes, H. R. St. Asaph, Denbigh ...	8,561	10,852
Hungerford, H. H. H. Diegley Hall, Northampton	5,286	8,850
Hunloke, F. C. G., Wingworth Hall, Derby	5,877	8,427
Huntingfield, Lord, Heveningham Hall, Suffolk	11,712	14,925
Huntingfield, Lady, Hev eningham Hall, Suffolk	5,157	7,252
Huntley, Marquis of, Colterstock Hall, Hants	5,711	8,645
Hurt, A. P., Edge Hall, Derby ...	5 211	8,033
Hutton, Mrs., J. T. D., Richmond, York ...	10,962	7,620
Hylton, Lord, Reigate, Surrey ...	5,7'5	8,868
Ilchester, Earl of, Melbury House, Dorset	30,716	40,932
Ingilby, Sir H. D., Ripley Castle, York	10,609	11,149
Ingram, Hon. Mrs. M., Hoar Cross, Stafford	15,044	36,462
Iremonger, W. H., Brighton, Hants ...	5,103	4,156
Jefferson, Rev. J. D., York	6,243	9,471
Jenkins, Mrs. Blandy, Llantrisaint, Glamorgan	6,684	3,023
Jenner, R. F. L., Wenvoe, Glamorgan ...	5,381	4,570
Jersey, Earl, Vernon House, Britonferry, Glamor	7,110	36,928
Jervis, Hon. E. S. P., Little Aston Hall, Stafford	7,841	14,759
Jervoise, Sir J. C. Idsworth, Hants ...	7,877	4,798
Jervoise, F. J. E., Herriard Park, Hants...	9,846	10,057
Johnson, J. G., Cross, Little Torrington, Devon	8,251	5,183
Jolley, John, Stockfield, Durham ...	5,816	5,598
Jones, Mervan, Llanmilo, Carmarthen ...	11,031	5,867
Jones, A. H. E., Cermarthen	7,662	4,610
Kerk, H. L. P., Stoughton Grange, Leicester	6,529	12,156
Kensington, Lord Pembroke	6,337	4,974
Kerrison, Sir E. C., Oakley Park, Suffolk.	9,955	16,691
Kilmorey, Earl of, Shavington Park, Chester	7,639	11,380
Kimberley, Earl of Kimberley Hall, Suffolk	11,142	24,993
King, Rev. J., Ashby-de-la-Laund, Lincoln	5,128	7,485

Name and Address.	Acres.	Gross Rental.
Kingsmill, W. H., Newbury, Hants ...	5,361	4,630
Kirby, Mrs., Merioneth	13,401	3,644
Knight, Edward, Canterbury Kent ...	10,658	8,687
Knight, F. W., Simonsbath, Devon ...	16,963	5,340
Knight, A. E. B., Downton Castle, Herefordshire	10,081	11,058
Knightley, Sir Rainald, Fawsley Park, Northampton	8,041	13,182
Langham, Sir J. H., Cottlebrooke, Northampton	9,118	14,362
Langton, W. H. P. G., Newton, St. Loe, Somerset	8,319	15,460
Lansdowne, Marquis of, Bowood House, Wilts...	11,145	20,824
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, Brayton Hall, Cumberland	8,578	18,477
Leather, J. T., Middleton Hall, Northumberland	6,668	7,243
Leckmere, Sir E. A. H., Whitwell Hall, Yorks	5,327	11,610
Leconfield, Lord, Cockermouth Castle, Cumberland...	58,460	57,371
Lee, Major V., Lanelay, Pontypridd, Glamorgan	6,128	7,112
Leeds, Duke of, Hornby Castle, Yorkshire	15,954	28,043
Le Strange, H. S., Hunstanton Hall, Norfolk	7,803	13,429
Lee-Warner, H. T., Walsbingham, Norfolk	5,193	9,734
Leigh, C. R. B., Macclesfield, Cheshire ...	5,812	11.284
Legh, W. J., Stockport, Cheshire... ...	10,107	25,166
Leicester, Earl of, Holkham, Norfolk ...	43,024	49,009
Leigh, C. H., Pontypool, Monmouth ...	16 210	20,660
Leigh, Lord, Stoneleich Abbey	16,689	25,424
Lethbridge, A. G., Taunton, Somerset ...	9,102	6,675
Leveson-Gower, G. W. G., Limpsfield, Surrey	6,368	6,412
Lewis, Rev. Sir G. F., Kington, Radnor...	7,032	5,886
Leyland, Capt. Thomas, Beal, Northumberland	17,644	16,198
Lichfield, Earl of, Shugborough, Stafford	21,433	41,560
Lilford, Lord, Lilford Park, Oundle, Northampton	15,354	26,399
Lindow, Jonas L. B., Ingwell, Cumberland	5,934	6,790
Lisburne, Earl of, Crosswood, Aberystwith, Cardi...	42,666	10,579
Lisle, Hugh, Alnwick, Northumberland...	9,975	3,484
Livesey, Joshua M., Storton Hall, Lincoln	5,346	8,109
Llanover, Lady, Llanover, Monmouth ...	6,312	6,652
Llewellyn, J. D., Penllegare, Glamorgan	5,000	3,560
Lloyd, T. Price, Executors of, Trawsfynydd, Merio	16,974	3,956
Lloyd, J. D., Alltyrodin, Cardigan ...	5,417	2,429
Lloyd-Lindsay, Lieut-Col., Locking Park, Berks...	20,528	26,492
Lombe, Rev. Henry, Bylaugh Hall, Norfolk	13,832	17,789
Londesborough, Lord, Grimston, York ...	52,656	67,878
Londonderry, Marquis of, Seaham Hall, Durham	22,936	62,907
Long, R. P., Rood, Ashton, Wilts ...	13,618	21,878
Lonsdale, Earl of, Lowther Castle, Cumberland	67,457	69,960
Lopes, Sir Massey, Maristowe, Devon ...	11,977	9,328
Lothian, Marchioness of, Blickling Hall, Norfolk	8,073	9,107
Loudoun, Countess, Leicester	10,174	17,722
Lovelace, Earl of, Horsley Towers, Surrey	15,704	21,983
Lowndes, W. Selby, Whaddon, Hall, Bucks	7,537	11,923
Lucy, H. J., Charlecote, Warwick... ...	5,765	11,927
Lutton, J. H. M., Newark, Notts... ...	5,463	11,498
Luttrell, Geo. F., Dunster Castle, Somerse	12,732	20,036
Lyttleton Lord, Stourbridge, Worcester...	6,762	10,091
Lyttelton, Lady, Rowton, Salop	6,297	5,642
McKenzie, Edward, Santor, Downham, Suffolk	8,188	1,650
Macclesfield, Earl of, Sherborne Castle ...	13,633	18,838
Mackenzie, Earl of, Heron Court, Wilts	10,679	12,512
Manchester, Duke of, Kimbolton Castle, Huntingdon...	15,014	22,518
Mansel-Pleydell, J. C., Longthorne, Dorset	8,699	7,435
Mawers, Earl, Thoresby Park, Northumberland	32,616	43,633
Manwaring, E. S., Gallitfaenan, Denbigh	6,428	886
Marlborough, Duke of, Blenheim, Oxford	24,733	39,782
Marker, Richard Gittisham, Devon ...	5,892	6,267
Master, Thos. W. C., Cirencester, Gloucester...	7,226	11,134
Maynard, Viscount, Little Easton, Essex...	8,617	10,482
Meyrick, O. J. A. F., Bodorgan, Anglesea, &c	23,578	17,599
Methuen, Lord, Chippenham, Wilts ...	5,542	10,208
Meux, Sir H., Theobald's Park, Wilts ...	1 ,234	20,422
Mexborough, Earl of, Methley Hall, York	8,738	33,163
Micklethwaite, Rev. J., Taverham Hall, Norfolk	6.039	6 548
Middleton, Lord, Middleton, Warwick ...	34,701	47,016
Middleton Admiral Sir G. U. B., Barham, Suffolk	9,810	11,241
Mildmay, Sir St. John, Dogmersfield Park	6,762	8,956
Mill, Lady Jane, Romsey, Hants	5,646	5,761
Milford, Major, Haunsador Hall, York...	7,345	10 012
Milner, Sir W. M., Nun Appleton, York	5,558	8,427
Molesworth, Lady, Pencarrow, Cornwall	17,931	19,746
Monson, Sir Arthur, Batsey, Castle, Norfolk	9,679	9,743
Monson, Lord, Burton Hall, ...	6,815	10,707
Montague, Andrew, Ingmanthorpe Hall, York	19,330	30,239
Morant, John, Lemington, Hants	5,599	8,366
Morgan, H. J., Fence House, Durham ...	7,205	4,045
Morrison, Alfred, Foothill Park, Wilts ...	5,535	6,428
Morrison, Charles, Basildon, Berks ...	6,987	12,206
Morrison, Walter, Malham Park, York...	14,17	4,872
Mostyn, Trustees of Mostyn, Flint ...	5,460	10,406
Mott, John T., Saxulingham, Norfolk ...	5,324	5,845
Mt. Edgcumbe, Earl of, Mt. Edgcumbe, Cornwall	18,223	24,182
Muncaster, Lord, Muncaster Castle, Cumberland	18,236	10,009
Musgrave, Sir R. C., Eden Hall, Cumberland	16,912	9,709
Musters, J. C. Annesley, Notts	7,826	13,787
Nanney, Hugh J. E., Gwynfryn, Carnarvon	7,278	3,574
Naylor, John, Welshpool, Montgomeries ...	5,972	10,584
Neave, Sir R., Osmaston Manor, Derby ...	5,972	9,304
Neeld, Sir John, Grittleton House, Wilts	13,713	18,768
Nevill, Rev. Augustus, Wilts	3,735	5,475
Neville, R. H. C., Stamford, Lincoln ...	6,456	9,981
Newborough, Lord, Denbigh	25,885	18,632
Newcastle, Duke of, Clumber Park, Notts.	35,948	79,217
Newdegate, C. N., Kenneston, Warwick ...	5,918	8,318
Newman, Sir R. L., Mamhead, Devon ...	5,290	6,587
Newton, John G., Budestowe, Devon ...	6,496	4,143
Norfolk, Duke of, Arundel Castle... ...	46,176	284,564
Norfolk ... ... Malgrave Castle ...	9,654	
Normanton, Earl, Somerley, Dorset ...	27,521	33,670
Northampton, Marquis of, Castle Ashby, Northamp	15,634	21,403
Northbrooke, Lord, Lowndes Square, &c.	9,291	11,034
Northcote, Sir S. H., Exeter, Devon ...	5,506	6,545
Northumberland, Duke of, Alnwick Castle.	186,397	176,044
Northumberland, Dowager Duch of, Stanwick Park	11,917	13,548
Norton, Daniel, City Road, &c.	5,141	4,355
Oakley, W. E., Tanybwlch, Merioneth ...	6,018	15,299
Ogle, John S., Kirkley Hall, Northumberland	7,518	7,895
Onslow, Earl of, Clandon Park, Surrey ...	6,562	7,371
Onslow, Sir M. R., Bodmin, Cornwall ...	7,057	3,234
Ord, Mrs. B., Whitfield Hall, Northumberland	13,810	5,750
Orde, C. W., Morpeth Hall, Northumberland	13,522	7,618
Oxford, Earl of, Minnington Hall, Norfolk	12,341	15,313
Ormrod, Peter, Nether Wyersdale, Lancaster	5,290	7,195
Ormthwaite, Lord, Berkeley Square, Radnor	12,428	8,126
Overstone, Lord, Overstone, Northampton	27,766	51,789
Oxendon, Sir H. C., Canterbury, Kent ...	5,266	5,370
Palk, Sir L., Exeter, Devon	10,109	109,375
Parker, Robert T., Preston, Lancashire ..	5,423	8,186
Parry, Love Jones, Llandudwen, Carnarvon	5,072	3,963
Pawson, W. J., Shawdon, Northumberland	10,919	5,795
Peel, Sir R., Drayton Manor, Stafford ...	9,923	24,532
Peirse, Sir H. M., Bedale, York	6,199	10,181
Pelham, Rev. H., Shrewsbury	5,753	5,685
Pembroke Earl of, Salisbury, Wilts ...	40,447	41,781
Penrhyn, Lord, Bangor, Carnarvon ...	41,948	92,375
Petre, Lord, Thorndon Hall, Essex ...	19,085	22,595
Petre, Henry, Clayton le Moore, Lancashire	5,754	10,995
Phillips, Rev. J. H. A., Haverfordwest, Penbroke	18,729	21,151
Phillips, Sir G. H., Weston House, Warwick	5,396	8,902
Pochin, W. A., Edmonthorpe, Leicester...	5,817	10,044
Pole, Sir John G., Shute, Axminster, Devon	5,486	7,416
Poltimore, Lord, Poltimore Park, Devon.	17,047	16,084
Potts, G., Stafford	5 560	221
Powham, E. W. L., Ramsbury, Wilts ...	5 574	6 452
Portal Melville, Laverstoke, Hants ...	10,566	10,922
Portland, Duke of, Welbeck Abbey, Notts	53.771	68,935
Portman, Lord, Bryanston, Dorset ...	31,969	44,735
Poulett, Earl, Hinton St George, Somerset	32,815	26,131
Poulett, Earl, Hinton St George, Somerset	10,117	18,835
Powell, W. E., Nantoes, Cardigan, Brecknock	8,059	290
Powell, T. W. R., Abergwilly Cardigan ...	21,933	9,024
Powis, Earl of, Powis Castle, Montgomery, Salop	61,008	63,306
Powis, Hon. H. W., Berwick, Salop ...	5,157	6,780
Price, R. Bro n, Prestetgin, Radnor ...	8,774	7,638
Price, R. J. L., Bhiwlas, Merioneth ...	17,717	9,338
Pryse, Sir Pryse, Goojuddan, Cardigan ...	32,035	11,107
Pugh, Lowis P., Aberamaide, Montgomery	6.894	2,369
Pugh, David, Llandilo Carmarthen ...	6,198	3,569
Puseley, H. L., Castletown, Cork, Carmarthen...	6,522	4,969
Pusey, C. B., Pusey House, Faringdon, Berks...	5,022	7,082
Radnor, Earl of, Coleshill, Wilts	21,567	28,613
Ramsden, Sir J. W., Byram Ferry Bridge, Yorks...	8,589	167,669
Rashleigh, Jonathan, St. Austell, Cornwall	9,252	7,451
Ravensworth, Lord, Ravensworth Castle, Durham	13,852	14,649
Rayleigh, Lord, Terling Place, Essex ...	8,536	12,553
Redesdale, Lord, Batsford Park, Northumberland	30,247	20,409
Reeve, General, Leadenham, Lincoln ...	5,216	9,207
Rendelsham, Lord, Rendelsham, Suffolk	23,658	24,775
Reynardson, C. S. T. B, Holtwell Hall, Lincoln	6,665	8,949
Richards, R. M., Caerynwch, Merioneth...	5,701	1,557
Richmond, Duke of, Goodwood Park, Sussex...	17,117	19,282
Riddell, J. G., Felton, Northumberland..	12,911	11,119
Riddley, Sir M. W., Blagdon, Northumberland	9,696	31,349
Ridley, Thomas Parkend, Northumberland	10,367	4,171
Ripon, Marquis of York, &c.	23,110	32,360
Rivers, Lord, Rusham, Dorset	24,942	33,683
Rivis, Thos. W., Malton, York	6,654	3,265
Robartes, Lord, Lanhydrock, Cornwall ...	22,234	30,730
Rodd. Francis, Trebartha Cornwall ...	7,912	6,823
Roddam, J. R., Alnwick, Northumberland	5,256	3,043
Rogers, John J., Penrose, Helston, Cornwall	6,214	13,093
Rolle, Hon. Mark, Stevenstone, St. Giles, Devon	45,088	70,586
Rothschild, Baron, Gunnersbury, Middlsex	10,580	20,572
Roundell, Rev. D. R., Gledstone, Yorks ...	7,451	3,695
Rowley, Sir C. R., Stoke, Suffolk	7,324	9,997
Russell, Jessie D , Oundell, Northampton	6,280	9,571
Rutland, Duke of, Belvoir Castle	58,943	73,990
Rutzen, Baron F , Slebech Park Pembroke	5,573	4,216
St. Albans, Duke of, Bestwood Park, Lincoln	8,998	10,955
St. Aubyn, Rev. H. M. Clowance, Cornwall	5,888	8,361
St. Aubyn, Sir John, St. Michael's Mount, Corn	6,555	95,209
St. Germans, Earl of, St. Germans, Cornwall	5,961	8,093
St. John, Lord, Melshbourne Park, Beds	8,336	12,233
St. Quintin, Scampston. York	7,033	10,244
Salisbury, Marquis of Hatfield	17,556	22,637
Sandwich, Earl of, Grosvenor Square, &c.	8,533	13,341
Savile, Henry, Rufford, Abbey, Notts ...	26,827	40,616
Saurin, Mark A. Orielton, Pembroke ...	5,168	4,865
Scarborough, Earl of Sandbeck, Lincoln..	20,699	26,197
Scarsdale, Lord, Hedleston Hall, Derby ...	9,495	15,914

Name and Address.	Acres.	Gross Rental.
Scott, Lord H., Beaulieu, Southampton ...	8,922	7,342
Scott-Chad, Joseph S., Thoreford Hall, Norfolk	5,414	8,198
Scourfield, J. H., Williamston, Pembroke	11,243	6,722
Scudamore, Col., J. L., Rencharch, Hereford	5,706	5,496
Sefton, Earl of, Croxteth Park, Lancaster	18,769	42,997
Selby, Walter C, Bidleston, Northumberland	25,327	8,